

BRITAIN TO HAVE A NEW CABINET; CHURCHILL GOES

Lord Fisher's Resignation Forces Coalition and Radical Changes.

LONDON, May 19. (S. A. M.)—The resignation of the veteran sailor, Lord Fisher, from his post of first sea lord of the admiralty, because he and his nominal civilian superior, Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, have been unable to work together, is probably the first step toward a sweeping reorganization of the British government.

A coalition cabinet, composed of the strongest men of both political parties, is believed to be the probable solution of the government's difficulties. There is no question of a complete change of the government, and the retirement of several members of the Liberal cabinet to make way for the strongest men of the Conservative party is confidently expected.

Premier Asquith to Stay. Premier Asquith will remain at the head of the government in any event, with Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey, respectively, the war and foreign ministers, in undisputed possession of their present posts, while David Lloyd-George, the chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Churchill probably will take new positions.

Of the Conservatives, Andrew Bonar Law, the opposition leader in the house of commons, former Premier Balfour, Lord Derby, and Austen Chamberlain almost certainly would enter the cabinet, and either Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, or the Earl of Salisbury from the Conservative leaders in the house of lords. The Labor party probably would be represented by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, its chairman, and there is talk of both of the Irish leaders, John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, becoming members.

Coalition Cry of Public. For some months the Liberal cabinet has conducted the war government with liberal support from the leaders of the Conservative party in parliament. Since the month of May brought the most critical days of the great struggle upon them, the British people of all parties have become more and more convinced that the management of their destinies by one political party cannot bring the full strength of the nation into the struggle. Consequently a reorganization of the cabinet, it is thought, would meet a growing popular demand.

The Conservative newspapers have not felt the same obligation to respect the party line that the parliamentary leaders have shown, and their criticisms of government policies and of certain cabinet members have stirred up an undercurrent of discontent throughout the country.

The rupture between Admiral Fisher and Mr. Churchill was no surprise. One is fast enough to see that who is popularly credited with both the determination and the ability to command the navy as masterfully as Kitchener commands the army, while the other is a strenuous and unyielding young man, who is equally ready to enforce his own views and naval policy.

Newspapers Support Fisher. A majority of the newspapers support Lord Fisher and sustain his argument that the naval campaign should be free from civilian control, the same as the army has been.

The Morning Post has led in the criticism of Mr. Churchill. Its chief charge against him has been that he insisted upon the unsuccessful attempt to force the passage of the Dardanelles with the fleet against the opinion of the sea lords, that the enterprise be personally directed of taking the naval brigade to Antwerp was a costly failure, and that the responsibility was his for Rear Admiral Cradock meeting the German Admiral Von Goeben in the Hellespont.

On the other side of the account, Mr. Churchill is given credit for the mobilization of the fleet at the beginning of the war and for the efficient condition in which it entered the war.

The general character of the criticism of the government have been the failure of the government to appreciate the magnitude of the war and provide munitions in the mammoth scale, events have been the failure of the government to stand strong in dealing with the German merchant in the country, and, generally, that more practical men of affairs and fewer lawyers are needed in the direction of the government's destinies.

Haldane Will Retire. It is taken for granted that Viscount Haldane, first high chancellor, Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, and Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, will retire in case of a reorganization of the cabinet. Viscount Haldane's ability is unquestioned, but his constant attacks upon him because of his previous German affiliations and his famous remark that "Germany is my spiritual home," have undermined popular confidence in the whole-heartedness of his participation in the war against the Germans. Mr. Birrell has long wanted to retire from politics.

Mr. Balfour's name has been brought forward as the successor to Mr. Churchill at the admiralty. While it is recognized that Mr. Churchill's talents are too numerous to be overlooked and he will be given another portfolio, Mr. Balfour has been a prominent member of the imperial defense committee and is a friend of Lord Fisher.

He has had a room at the admiralty during the war and is believed to have exerted his influence as a conciliator between Lord Fisher and Mr. Churchill. Their differences reached the breaking point.

Bonar Law May Get Place. Mr. Bonar Law, who is the most prominent business man in parliament, is spoken of for the exchequer portfolio. The Wall Street Journal suggests that a new coalition "ministry of war" is being created, in which Mr. Lloyd-George's energy would find scope.

Lord Lansdowne, whose position as Conservative leader in the house of lords and whose experience in public life would make him a high cabinet place, is named by the press.

There is very strong opposition on both sides to a coalition cabinet.

Rome's Territorial Demands on Austria Which Are About to Involve Italy in War and King and Statesmen Who Failed to Arrange Settlement



TERRITORY AUSTRIA OFFERED TO ITALY BY KING VICTOR EMANUEL

W. J. LEMP, RICH BREWER, WEDS ST. LOUIS WIDOW.

Divorced Husband of "The Lavender Lady" Takes Bride Without Previous Announcement.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18.—(Special.)—William J. Lemp, the millionaire brewer and divorced husband of Mrs. Lillian Handman Lemp, the "lavender lady," was married tonight to Mrs. Elsie K. Limberg, a wealthy widow and daughter of the late Caspar Koehler, formerly one of the richest of St. Louis brewers.

The wedding took place at the home of Edward A. Limberg, son of the bride. There was no previous announcement of an engagement. The license was not obtained until just before closing hours at the city hall today, and barely a dozen intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were aware that there was to be a marriage.

IOWA WILL COME STRONG. Speaker Tells Hawkeye Club That Big Representation Will Attend Advertising Convention.

Iowa was told yesterday of the big showing that Iowa will make at the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in Chicago, June 20 to 24. James M. Dunlap, chairman of the convention committee of the Advertising Association of Chicago, was the principal speaker at the Hawkeye club luncheon in the Auditorium hotel. He said that Iowa advertising men will bring to the convention a regiment of 1,000 merchants, organized along military lines into companies of department store managers, retail clothing, shoe men, hardware dealers, weekly newspaper publishers, bankers, and men from other lines.

FORECLOSE RIDDER PLANT. Mortgagees Act Against Firm Headed by Editor of Gotham State-Zeitung.

New York, May 18.—A mortgage foreclosure suit against the International Typetting Machine company, of which Herman Ridder, editor of the New York State-Zeitung, is president, was filed in the federal court today by the Guaranty Trust company of New York, which holds a mortgage against the company securing a \$1,000,000 issue of 6 per cent bonds.

The typetting company was recently placed in the hands of a receiver, the company joining in the application. The suit was brought because of the nonpayment of interest on the bonds.

MEDICAL MEN BACK WILSON. Illinois Society Expresses Confidence in President Wilson and Fledges Support.

Springfield, Ill., May 18.—(Special.)—The Illinois State Medical society today unanimously adopted a resolution expressing "to our chief executive, President Wilson, confidence in his lofty purpose and unselfish devotion in conducting the affairs of his high office," and pledging "our support of his every effort to guide the ship of state safely through the troublesome waters of international disturbance." The resolution was offered by Dr. C. L. Burkhardt of Effingham.

CHICAGO NURSES TO WAR. Alice Isacson and Margaret Mahan Apply for Passports to England.

Alice Edith Isacson and Margaret Luella Mahan, nurses at the Chicago Lying-In hospital and dispensary at 808 Vincennes avenue, applied to United States Commissioner Mark A. Foote yesterday for passports to England. They are the first of a band of seventy-five nurses who are to go in the near future to American hospitals near the battlefields in France.

CITES BELGIUM WAR HORROR. "Tribune" Correspondent Describes Desolation Before Peace Meeting at Streator, Ill.

Streator, Ill., May 18.—(Special.)—Charles N. Wheeler, a war correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, was the principal speaker tonight at a large peace gathering here. He portrayed the scenes of horror and desolation in the war zone of Europe, particularly Belgium.

PIOTROWSKI OFF TO EUROPE: HIS MISSION IS A MYSTERY. Former City Attorney Quits Race for Judgeship and Departs to Great Surprise of Friends.

The City News bureau last night sent out an announcement, marked "by request," that N. J. Piotrowski, who was believed from his duties as city attorney yesterday following his resignation at the time of Mayor Thompson's inauguration, will leave for Europe within a few days on a special mission, the object of which is unknown.

Earlier in the day Mr. Piotrowski went to County Clerk Swettler's withdrawal as a candidate for judge of the Circuit court. He said he was going to London, Petrograd, and Poland, but declined to discuss the purpose of his trip. Mrs. Piotrowski was equally vague.

"He has gone," she said. "He left for Washington tonight, but I can't tell you why." The former city attorney's friends were astonished at his action when they heard of it in the evening.

"Why, he can't go!" said one. "He's a candidate. Withdrawal. He doesn't represent any of the local Polish organizations, and there is no Polish mission on which he might be sent. I don't think it likely that the president has chosen him for a mission. And he has no new relatives in Poland."

CARGO HELD BY BRITISH. American Vessel Which Sailed from Germany Arrives at Gotham in Ballast.

New York, May 18.—The American steamer Ogechee, which left Bremen on April 9 with a miscellaneous cargo of German merchandise for the country, only to be held up by a British cruiser when one day out and taken into Stornoway, England, arrived here tonight in ballast. Her cargo was unloaded at Sharpshooters and placed in a storehouse, subject to the order of a prize court. The Ogechee left Sharpshooters May 1.

U. S. FLEET SAILS FROM NEW YORK; CROWDS SOLEMN

Guns of Squadron Roar Salute, but Spectators Seem in Thoughtful Mood.

New York, May 18.—The big fleet of warships which has been at anchor in the Hudson river for the days steamed out to sea at 11 o'clock today with President Wilson reviewing the five mile line as it passed the Mayflower off the statue of Liberty.

Headed by the superdreadnaught Wyoming, Admiral Fletcher's flagship, the sixteen big battleships and their train of lesser fighting craft steamed past the presidential yacht at a speed of fourteen knots, each ship with its officers and marines standing at attention. As each craft passed the Mayflower its six powder, fore and aft, let loose white puffs of smoke, and over the harbor there roared the thunder of a presidential salute of twenty-one guns.

Great Crowds Watch Review. Tens of thousands of persons flocked to vantage points to view the great marine procession. Along the water front on both sides of the Hudson the piers were black with spectators, the windows of downtown skyscrapers were thronged, hundreds on horseback witnessed the spectacle, and battery park, the southernmost tip of Manhattan, was filled with a crowd that stretched from the sea wall across the acres of green to the custom house.

Traffic on the Hudson river was suspended between the Manhattan and New Jersey shores half an hour before the fleet sailed. Ferryboats, excursion steamers, tugs, and other craft lay at dock with many thousands of persons who had come to watch the departure.

Chase by the Mayflower in the Dolphin, the Isla, and the Yankton, with green-robed officials, members of the citizens' committee, newspaper men, and invited guests aboard. Swinging at anchor, the little reviewing squadron issued volleys of salutes and bunting that danced against the gleaming water about the shadow of the "Goddess of Liberty."

Spectators in Thoughtful Mood. As each battleship passed the Mayflower, with the crew lining rail and turret with a fringe of blue, the ship's band played the national anthem. There was little cheering in response. In hiding good-by to the fleet the crowds seemed to be in thoughtful mood.

Leaving New York, the fleet made for Newport; the rendezvous from which it will direct maneuvers in the war zone along the Atlantic coast. The president and most of his party had arranged to return to Washington aboard the Mayflower, the notable exception to the program being Secretary Tumulty, who was to go back to the capital by train.

REPLY TO NOTE HELD UP PENDING A CONSULTATION. Berlin Statement Says Answer Will Be Delayed Because of Most Points Raised.

BERLIN, May 18.—The official text of the American note to Germany was published here today. It was said at the foreign office that it would be some days before the answer of the imperial government is ready. This is because the note raises many points and consultation between several departments of the government will be necessary in preparing a reply. The crisis in Italy also will operate to delay the reply.

MAYOR TO AID HOOSIER G.O.P. Thompson to Speak at Rally Banquet in Indianapolis on Friday.

Mayor Thompson has received and accepted an invitation to give the opening gun in the Republican state campaign in Indiana. As the guest of Chairman Hayes of the state central committee he will leave Friday for Indianapolis, where he will deliver the principal address at a banquet intended as a state-wide rally of Republican forces. He will reach Indianapolis in time to participate in a state celebration of the Mytic shrine.

Those in the mayor's party will include: James A. Cook, Fred Landis, J. Lincoln Pratt, Julius Butler, Darby A. Day, David A. Hays, Nelson N. Lampart, Samuel A. Hutchinson, Eugene S. Fox, John F. Garner, Frank C. Royster, Aaron Rathbone, J. A. McLaughlin, Dr. W. M. Allen, W. M. Allen.

The mayor was asked if his position in the gubernatorial campaign might not be "complicated" by the appearance of Len Small of Kankakee as a candidate. "He's a good friend of mine and a good man," he replied. "There are lots of good men and I'm sure will have lots of good candidates. I'm not going to interfere with any of them getting into the field."

President Thanks Church Club. The Rev. William T. McIlwain, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Evanston, received a letter yesterday from President Wilson, in which the president thanked the church members of the Congregational club of Chicago for its vote of support in the trouble with Germany.

NANSEN TO TALK ON POLE. CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 18.—(Special.)—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Arctic explorer and professor at the University of Christiania, announced here today that he will leave for the United States in July to attend a gathering of scientists. He declined to discuss the nature of the meeting or tell in what part of America it will be held. It is understood he will be accompanied by special invitation, and it is conjectured the gathering will accept a discussion of Peary's north pole discovery.

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We invite you to call and inspect our new banking offices.

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Trial bottle, 25c; 12 oz. bottle, 50c; quart, \$1.10; gallon, \$1.75; gallon, \$3.

For sale by leading grocery, hardware, drug, paint and auto supply stores.

Your motor car is as old as it looks. It's easy to keep the beautiful finish of your car looking like new with TOBEY Polish

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KITCHENER SAYS ALLIES MAY USE POISONOUS GAS

Hints of Reprisals on Germans
In Plea for 300,000 More
Recruits for Army.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
LONDON, May 18.—Lord Kitchener, British secretary for war, today made a statement in the house of lords in which he declared that the British will be forced to use asphyxiating gases in self-defense if the Germans continue their tactics along the west front.

He also announced that 300,000 more volunteers are needed at once and said that the workers in England must give their support to the government. He added, however, that there are enough munitions on hand now to meet the demands. He warned the country again that the war can be won only by the greatest sacrifices.

Lord Kitchener declared that the allied cause is progressing in a satisfactory manner in France and Belgium, at the Dardanelles, along the Russian front, and in all the outlying war zones.

Guess to Aid Self-Defense.
The statement of the war secretary was the first official threat of the use of gases as a weapon. He spoke particularly of the use of these tactics by the Germans near Ypres.

"The Germans," he said, "have persisted in the use of these asphyxiating gases whenever the opportunity occurred, and his majesty's government, not less than the French government, feel that our troops must be adequately protected by the employment of similar methods so as to remove any tactical advantage which the enemy might expect to gain from them if we take no steps to meet for our own ground the enemy who is responsible for the introduction of this pernicious practice."

The secretary spoke of the gallantry of the Canadian division which defended its positions tenaciously notwithstanding the poisonous fumes.

"This was an ordeal to try the qualities of the finest army in the world," he said, "and all the more credit is due the soldiers of Canada, who, unprepared for such an attack and exposed to a withering fire, reluctantly and with perfect readiness withdrew their left flank to conform to the easier alignment of the allies' position."

Progress on West Front.

Referring to the offensive movements now in progress in La Bassee and the Aras region, Lord Kitchener said:

"We have all followed with admiration the forward movements of our brave allies in an offensive operation which has been marked with complete success and which is still proceeding with every promise and indication of being satisfactory. The attacks delivered by our forces at first were not attended with the same immediate success, owing to the elaborate arrangements made by the Germans to defend their line. But on the night of May 15, by a renewed effort, the British forces drove back the enemy on a front of approximately two miles for a considerable distance, and captured from 600 to 800 prisoners. This action is proceeding and we hope that in conformity with the French operations it will achieve important results."

"In these recent offensive operations our losses and those of the French have been heavy, but the task our armies have accomplished has necessitated great sacrifices and the spirit and morale of our troops has never been higher than at present."

Slow Gains at Dardanelles.

Turning to the Dardanelles, Lord Kitchener said that the progress of the allies was necessarily slow, since the country was most difficult. "But the Turks are gradually being forced to retire from positions of great strength," he continued, "and though the enemy is being constantly reinforced, the news from this front is thoroughly satisfactory."

Lord Kitchener then referred to the South African campaign and the cooperation by union of South African forces of Windhoek, capital of German South-West Africa.

"The military ability displayed by Gen. Botha has been of a high order," the secretary said, "and has confirmed the admiration felt for him as a commander and a leader of men."

Indian soldiers were utterly routing the Turks in Mesopotamia, the secretary asserted, and were gradually clearing the whole country of hostile forces.

Must Have 300,000 Recruits.

After referring in eulogistic terms to the men in the new army, Lord Kitchener concluded:

"I said I would let the country know when more men were wanted for the war. The time has come, and I now call for 300,000 men to form new armies."

"Those who are engaged in the production of war material of any kind should not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty that I appeal, and I am convinced the manhood of England still available will loyally respond."

Head of British Admiralty and First Sea Lord Who Are Reported to Have Clashed.



SIR JOHN FISHER.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty that I appeal, and I am convinced the manhood of England still available will loyally respond."

The war secretary had this to say concerning the position of the Russians:

"The Russians now hold a strong line from the eastern Carpathians to Presmyl, which forms a pivot of their lines, and thence along the San to the Vistula. In Bukovina the Russians have made a counter offensive and driven the Austrians back from the Dniester to the Pruth. The German losses in killed and wounded in these operations have been enormous, and many thousands unaccounted for have fallen into the hands of the Russians."

ARBITRATION CONFERENCE SEEKS LESSONS FROM WAR.

Meeting at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., Will Discuss Problem of Settling International Disputes.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., May 18.—Because the present war is unprecedented in its extent, the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration, which opens here tomorrow, will disregard its time-honored rule against the discussion of existing conflicts and consider how the cause for which the conference has been called for the last twenty-one years may profit by the results of the struggle now raging.

Between 200 and 300 diplomats, college presidents, experts on economics and international law, leading business men, and others here tonight were almost unanimous in their opinion that one of the first lessons taught by the war was the need of a workable plan of settling international disputes without recourse to arms.

The topics to be considered during the three days of the conference deal with the methods by which the war may be turned to account.

MRS. LA FOLLETTE ANSWERS ROOSEVELT ON PEACE PARTY

Wife of Wisconsin Senator Defends American Women's Movement, Condemning Colonel's Criticisms.

Madison, Wis., May 18.—[Special.]—Former President Roosevelt's attack on the women's peace party is made the subject of a reply by Mrs. Robert M. La Follette. Instead of the movement being silly and cowardly, as characterized by Mr. Roosevelt, Mrs. La Follette says "the teaching of the folly of voluntarily destroying in one great holocaust what the constructive powers of humanity have taken centuries to build up is not an ignominious abandonment of national duty but the highest patriotic service."

"Plainly Mr. Roosevelt rests his phenomenal ultimatum on the assumption that war is the only means of settling international differences and, moreover, that war is bound to settle them right," she continues. "The women's peace party bases its existence on the fundamental principle that war today is the negation of progress and civilization."

RATS TAKE POLICE STATION.
Officers and patrolmen detailed at the east side station do not linger any longer than necessary in the building because of rats which infest the place. Many of the patrolmen are said to prefer to answer to roll call in the street. One desk sergeant asserted last night that he had killed twenty-six rats in the last week.

SPELLER TALE OF KAISER APPROVED BY MRS. YOUNG

Refers Demands for Its Removal to Board of Education.

Superintendent Ella Flagg Young said yesterday she will not recommend that a story eulogizing the kaiser be omitted from the board of education's speller. Objection from various sources has been made to the story, which recounts an incident in the boyhood of the German emperor and philosophizes upon his virtues.

The speller was compiled by Mrs. Young a year ago, and the board has been publishing it.

New Edition Ordered.

A few weeks ago a new edition of 25,000 copies was ordered. These will contain the story of the kaiser. Mrs. Young said the matter of a change, if one was desired, was one for the board of education.

Mrs. Young said the story was written in 1900 by the late A. R. H. Richel, then examiner for the board. She said he had studied in Germany and had married a German woman. The story was used as an examination in spelling for entrance into the high schools and was inserted in the speller with other examinations in spelling.

Chosen for Value.
"At the time it was written," said Mrs. Young, "there was no thought of a war. The story was selected for the spelling book because it is exceptionally well written, because it is a story of a boy's life, and because it contains words which are of great value for spelling lessons. If the persons who object to the story in the textbook are anxious to have it taken out they will have to do so through the board of education."

Protests against the story in the board's speller were made especially by Bohemian, Polish, Serbian, and Italian citizens.

For nervous disorders, insomnia, and lassitude take Horford's Acid Phosphate, the best tonic for the nerves.—Adv.

"MONKEY CHARLIE" FACES M'CANN AT POLICE STATION

Reinstated Captain Greets Man Who Started Ball Rolling That Put Him in Prison.

One or two of the old timers at the police bureau of identification observed a reunion there yesterday in which they sought to find some hidden significance. As a prisoner was brought in to be "mugged," former Inspector Edward M'Cann, now captain in charge of the bureau, glanced over his spectacles and beamed his recognition.

"Well, well, how do you do, Monkey?" he said.

"I see," returned the prisoner hotly. "It's a frameup."

"No, no," said Capt. M'Cann. "It's no frameup. Come in."

The prisoner was "Monkey Charlie" Genker, a notorious west side levee character, whose stories to the chief of police and state's attorney "started the ball rolling" in the investigation which sent M'Cann to the penitentiary. Genker had been picked up on a vagrancy warrant in "Jazz" Rothschild's saloon, at Madison and Green streets, after an altercation with Detective Sergeant Sullivan and McDonald of the Desplains street station.

Genker was charged with resisting an officer and using profane language and released on bonds after he had been taken to the identification bureau.

CHICAGO CALLED CLEANEST CITY THAT BURNS SOFT COAL

Speaker at Convention Asserts "Smoke Nuisance" Has Been Reduced 90 Per Cent Since 1910.

Chicago is the cleanest of American cities where soft coal is extensively used, according to a paper by E. W. Pratt, assistant superintendent of motive power and machinery of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, read at the seventh annual meeting of the International Railway Fuel association in the Hotel La Salle yesterday.

The paper stated that the "smoke nuisance" in Chicago had been reduced more than 90 per cent since 1910 and with "proper encouragement and assistance from all interested that this percentage can be reduced to a negligible point."

KAISER STOPS WARFARE WITH SUBMARINES

Washington Embassy Says Such Order Was Given Week Ago; Due to U. S. Note.

(Continued from first page.)

the German journals which habitually present the authoritative attitude of the Berlin government are keeping silent, a circumstance considered more or less reassuring by American officials.

COMMENT MADE AS 'FEELER.'
The administration officials hope that the newspaper dispatch passed by the German censors does not represent correctly the attitude of the Berlin government. It is thought likely that the dispatch was allowed to go out for the purpose of gauging the effect upon the United States and other neutral nations of a defiant stand by Germany.

Although unofficial reports from Berlin stated that the kaiser would give an answer to the president next Thursday, the state department received no official information on the matter.

Germany is framing its answer to the president in the light of comprehensive information upon the present attitude of the American people and upon the future policy of the administration. Berlin knows that the American people will accept no reply but satisfactory assurance that there shall be no recurrence of submarine attacks on merchant vessels. It knows that if the reply is not satisfactory the administration will sever diplomatic relations with Berlin.

WILL CHECK GREAT BRITAIN.
It also knows that if Germany yields the American people will demand a more aggressive policy to compel Great Britain to cease interference with legitimate American trade with Germany. Such information of the American attitude was not conveyed in the president's note which was furnished to Berlin by Mr. Wilson's speech in New York yesterday, by the inquiries which Mr. Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, made of Secretary of State Bryan, and by the reports of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

There is increasing evidence that other neutral nations are taking a deep interest in the demands which the United States has made upon Germany. The Netherlands and Swiss ministers conferred with Secretary Bryan today for the purpose of discussing the situation.

NEUTRALITY GIVEN U. S. NOTE.
All of the representatives of neutral nations were furnished copies of the president's note, which they transmitted to their respective governments. There is much discussion here of the suggestion that in the event of a defiant reply from Germany no only the United States but all other neutrals should sever diplomatic relations with Berlin.

The Italian ambassador also called on Secretary Bryan, but particularly in regard to committing Italian interests in Austria to the care of the United States in the event of war between Italy and Austria.

Envoy Warns Great Britain.

It transpired during the day that Ambassador Spring-Rice has advised the British government of the possibility that a more aggressive American policy in regard to the interference with American trade with Germany is likely to be the result of the German affair. It is possible that the British will seek to forestall such

developments by easing up the blockade of commerce passing through the ports of the neutral neighbors of Germany. It appears that the embargo has been strictly enforced by the British. The great textile interests of the United States, the manufacturers of shoes, leather goods, etc., have found it increasingly difficult to obtain needed supplies of cotton. The state department, it is declared, will apprise Great Britain of this phase of the situation.

CALL NOTE INCONSIDERATE.

BERLIN, May 18.—The evening newspapers, discussing the American note to Germany, are agreed that it is impossible for Germany to abandon her submarine warfare.

Various newspapers point out what they regard as the inconsistency of the Washington government. "In asserting against Germany the right of American citizens to go wherever they please in the seas, but abandoning that right against England," and also in admitting "the legality of England's declaration of a war zone but protesting against Germany's submarine zone."

It is further pointed out by the newspapers that the American note admits the right of German vessels to search British vessels and to capture them if they are carrying contraband. But it is declared that Washington must know this right is rendered illusory through England's course of arming merchantmen and ordering them to rain submarines, by which Capt. Otto Weddigen (one of Germany's submarine commanders) lost his life.

The newspapers complain that the note is fully in accord with the English standpoint that the Lusitania was a harmless merchant vessel and ignore the fact that she was armed and carrying munitions. The Kreuz-Zeitung asserts that Germany was thoroughly right in demanding that neutrals avoid the war zone.

ASTARR BEST

The "Tiny Tad" \$1.65

An attractive little belted coat model made of fine striped percale, blue, gray or pink, trimmed with plain colored chambray to harmonize.



Ages 3 to 8.

ASTARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO

Revell & Co.

Oriental Rug Sale

The Largest Display
The Lowest Price

We are now giving our customers some excellent bargains in Oriental Rugs. THE REASON for this sale is that we purchased at our own prices, and in some cases at less than import prices.

While other merchants have hesitated to buy Oriental Rugs during the past three months, we gave our buyers orders to secure every bargain offered. These purchases are now in our store, and as usual we have placed a low price on them and will give our customers the benefit of the purchase.

Large Turkish Carpets

Size 6'0" x 9'2, \$78.50
Size 6'5" x 9'4, \$82.00
Size 8'0" x 9'10, \$135.00
Size 8'3" x 9'7, \$140.00
Size 8'5" x 10'0, \$155.00
Size 8'7" x 11'3, \$162.50
Size 9'3" x 12'4, \$177.50
Size 9'2" x 12'3, \$176.50
Size 9'7" x 12'8, \$185.00
Size 10'2" x 13'7, \$265.00
Size 10'0" x 13'7, \$255.00
Size 9'0" x 11'5, \$155.00
Size 9'10" x 15'2, \$295.00

Large Saruk Carpets

Size 7'3" x 11'4, Saruk, \$165.00
Size 8'4" x 11'4, Saruk, \$195.00
Size 8'3" x 10'0, Saruk, \$235.00
Size 10'2" x 13'7, Saruk, \$265.00
Size 8'8" x 12'8, Saruk, \$265.00
Size 10'0" x 13'5, Saruk, \$265.00
Size 8'7" x 11'5, Saruk, \$275.00
Size 8'10" x 12'3, Saruk, \$295.00
Size 9'3" x 12'7, Saruk, \$345.00
Size 9'7" x 12'10, Saruk, \$375.00
Size 8'7" x 11'7, Saruk, \$325.00
Size 8'10" x 12'3, Saruk, \$285.00
Size 9'5" x 12'7, Saruk, \$350.00
Size 10'4" x 13'8, Saruk, \$435.00
Size 11'0" x 14'8, Saruk, \$485.00

Wabash Ave. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Adams St.



Large Persian Mahal Carpets

Size 7'3" x 9'6, Mahal, \$82.50
Size 8'0" x 10'4, Mahal, \$93.50
Size 8'5" x 11'2, Mahal, \$95.00
Size 7'2" x 10'6, Mahal, \$97.50
Size 9'1" x 12'2, Mahal, \$97.50
Size 7'9" x 9'8, Mahal, \$95.00
Size 6'9" x 9'0, Mahal, \$110.00
Size 7'5" x 10'1, Mahal, \$115.00
Size 8'5" x 9'11, Mahal, \$125.00
Size 7'1" x 10'6, Mahal, \$125.00
Size 7'5" x 10'9, Mahal, \$125.00
Size 8'1" x 11'0, Mahal, \$125.00
Size 9'1" x 12'3, Mahal, \$135.00
Size 9'5" x 12'7, Mahal, \$145.00
Size 10'0" x 13'5, Mahal, \$165.00
Size 10'7" x 13'8, Mahal, \$195.00

Large Persian Serapi Carpets

Size 8'3" x 11'5, \$145.00
Size 9'0" x 12'0, \$165.00
Size 8'7" x 11'8, \$195.00
Size 9'0" x 12'0, \$185.00
Size 9'7" x 12'6, \$225.00
Size 9'10" x 12'10, \$245.00
Size 10'0" x 13'8, \$275.00

Large Kirmanshah Carpets

Size 8'5" x 11'8, Kirmanshah, \$165.00
Size 9'5" x 13'0, Kirmanshah, \$195.00
Size 8'1" x 12'3, Kirmanshah, \$225.00
Size 9'5" x 13'0, Kirmanshah, \$275.00
Size 9'3" x 12'9, Kirmanshah, \$275.00
Size 9'2" x 12'4, Kirmanshah, \$295.00
Size 9'7" x 13'5, Kirmanshah, \$295.00
Size 9'7" x 12'11, Kirmanshah, \$295.00
Size 10'5" x 12'11, Kirmanshah, \$315.00
Size 9'8" x 12'0, Kirmanshah, \$325.00
Size 9'9" x 13'9, Kirmanshah, \$295.00

Wabash Ave. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Adams St.

Colby's
Est. 1866

Hand-carved, oak settee, wooden cane seat and back, \$200.00, reduced to..... \$95.00

Removal Sale

Prices on Fine Furniture

In the Colby removal sale are many fine pieces of furniture, greatly reduced in price.

Genuine antiques—rare Museum reproductions and exclusive foreign models are offered in this sale at the lowest prices you have ever known on fine furniture.

A few samples are listed below:

\$500.00 Chinese Chippendale Table in ebony finish, green marble top	\$250.00
\$225.00 Imported Chippendale Chair	85.00
\$350.00 Imported Chippendale Settee	195.00
\$150.00 Imported Chippendale Side Chair	50.00
\$165.00 Carved Walnut Arm Chair, tapestry cover	53.50
\$75.00 Louis XVI Arm Chair, upholstered	45.00
\$165.00 Directoire Arm Chair, in enamel	69.00
\$190.00 Louis XIV. Settee, in mohair cover	75.00
\$300.00 Imported Mahogany Cabinet	150.00
\$375.00 Imported Mahogany Sideboard	185.00
\$375.00 Imported, elaborately carved Chippendale Tea-table	175.00
\$400.00 Antique Italian Mirror, in gold	200.00
\$45.00 Carved, Italian Hall Chair	27.50
\$175.00 Antique Italian Arm Chair, illuminated leather back	95.00
\$250.00 Imported English Drop-end Sofa, in crimson velvet	150.00
\$200.00 Imported Chippendale Mirror	95.00
\$175.00 Inlaid Sheraton Wall Table	75.00
\$45.00 Antique Mahogany Pembroke Table	22.50
\$185.00 Antique Bureau Desk	98.50
\$175.00 Carved Walnut Chair	90.00
\$135.00 Imported Oak and Cane Chair	67.50
\$85.00 Satinwood Decorated Chair	37.50

Furniture made in the Colby Shops and many fine sets for dining room and bedroom at Removal Sale prices.

Remember, that every piece of furniture in our store is reduced in price.

John A. Colby & Sons

Furniture Makers :: Upholsters :: Interior Decorators
29 South Wabash Ave., Near Monroe

Campus Last

This beautiful custom last is modeled for the M-L-R stores by Johnston & Murphy. Comes in patent colt, dark tan, white buckskin and dull calf; \$7

All other Johnston & Murphy shoes, \$6 to \$10.

Maurice L Rothschild

Southwest corner Jackson and State

The first-time car buyer may not fully realize the importance of a

Genuine

Pantasote TOP

—but the seasoned car owner who has had experience with the different kinds of tops knows that an inferior top material causes discomfort, annoyance and humiliation. He knows that no other top material affords the service given by genuine Pantasote.

He knows that the maker of cars equipped with Pantasote tops, is giving a surplus of value and service to the buyers of his cars.

The Pantasote Company
1755 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

PEOPLE hear and are amazed—they play and are thrilled with the pride of the musician.

Simplicity of operation and beauty of tone make the Combino a preferred above all others. Everybody can play. Write descriptive booklet and name Player-Planos as low as... \$350

GEOP BENT COMPANY
214 South Wabash Avenue

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH PURE SWEET WHOLE

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

Announcement

We Announce the Opening
Monday, May 24th, of the New
Safe Deposit Vault

Located in the Basement of the
Lumber Exchange Building

S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison Streets

The new vault is conveniently located in the heart of Chicago's business and financial district. It is a model of completeness in construction and is safeguarded with the latest designed mechanical and electrical devices. The new vault includes reception and committee rooms, as well as a large number of coupon rooms for the convenience of patrons. Boxes are offered renting from \$5.00 a year upward.

Coupon Clippings are provided free with every box—also fire proof safekeeping vault.

Special vault entrance from street level at 9 South La Salle St., also building entrance and elevators direct to basement.

We Invite the People of Chicago to Inspect the New Vault

GREENEBAUM SONS

BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
Banking, Savings, Trust, Loan and Investment Departments.
A STATE BANK Founded 1853 60th ANNIVERSARY

It Is a Fact!

Men and Young Men Our Special Suits at \$15.00 & \$20.00

Should Attract You to This Store

They are the best values in this city, and we can prove it, if you will make comparisons. The fabrics are in neat checks, overlays, plain blues and fancy flannels.

Models new and snappy. Sizes for stout, slim and regulars.

Fifty Years of Good Store Service

Browning King & Co.

CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS
121 South State Street, Just North of Adams

It Is a Fact!

Men and Young Men Our Special Suits at \$15.00 & \$20.00

Should Attract You to This Store

They are the best values in this city, and we can prove it, if you will make comparisons. The fabrics are in neat checks, overlays, plain blues and fancy flannels.

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PASSES MEASURE TO CONSOLIDATE CHICAGO PARKS

House Approves Bill Almost Unanimously; Draft Also Advanced in Senate.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Springfield, Ill., May 18.—(Special.)—The Illinois house of representatives today passed a bill to consolidate the city of Chicago's parks.

The bill was passed by a vote of 124 to 4. One of the four opponents was Representative Lee O'Neill Brown, who suggested that the bill required the park patronage from the control of the governor and transferred it to the city.

This is exactly what the bill does. The bill as passed by the house consolidates all of the park systems of Chicago into one municipal board of control, the south park, Lincoln park, and west park systems being the big three consolidated, with fourteen other smaller systems and taking bodies included.

Representative Burns, in speaking for the bill, said that it would have between \$100,000 and \$200,000 annually to the city of Chicago in taxes and that there would be a saving of \$300,000 alone in the clerical work of operating the parks now required by the various taxing bodies.

Senate Also Advances Bill.
The bill was called up by Representative Frank Hauser, in charge of it in the senate. The municipal park system is exempted from the bill by a specific amendment made in the house.

The identical bill as amended has reached third reading in the senate and there now seems to be no doubt that it will become a law.

It is substantially the bill which was passed by the last general assembly and used by Gov. Dunne on the advice of the attorney general that it was unconstitutional in form. The bill as it went through the house today is held to answer all constitutional requirements. If it becomes a law it will have to be adopted by a referendum vote of the citizens of Chicago, probably at the November election of 1916.

All of the taxing bodies now separate in Chicago, excepting the board of education, the sanitary district of Chicago, and the tuberculosis sanitarium, are consolidated into the municipal government by the bill as passed.

Lincoln Park Bond Bill Wins.
The house also passed the Lincoln park bond bill, which authorizes the Lincoln park board, if authorized by a referendum vote, to make an additional \$1,000,000 bond issue, to be expended in the development of the north shore. The house refused to pass it with an emergency clause so that it might be submitted at the June judicial election. The amount wanted is in addition to the \$500,000 authorized by the last legislature.

It is understood that the bill will meet with spirited opposition in the senate, probably by Senator Cornwell of the Lake View district, which is part of the territory directly affected.

The house also advanced to third reading the bill authorizing the west park board to make a \$1,000,000 bond issue, to be expended in the improvement of the new park which is being built in the south end of the Thirty-fourth ward.

Other Bills Passed in House.
Other bills passed by the house today were W. M. Brown's two bills providing townships to issue bonds for park purposes; Holaday's bill providing that cities of less than 100,000 population may levy a 2 mill tax for garbage disposal purposes; Butler's bill providing for a state board to license horsehoes; Gorman's bill requiring two years of preliminary experience to qualify for examination for an examiner's license, and Wilson's bill requiring the increase of capital stock in building and loan associations commensurate with the growth of the city.

PLANS TO AID STATE MILITIA
Three More Field Artillery Batteries Proposed in Bill Introduced in House by Chicagoan.

Springfield, Ill., May 18.—(Special.)—Three more field artillery batteries are proposed as immediate additions to the strength of the Illinois National guard in a bill introduced tonight by Representative Frank Ryan of the Second Chicago district.

It is understood that the suggestion comes from the war department at Washington and has the support of the state administration, and that there are three full complements of men ready to be mobilized in the event of a war.

Two of the batteries probably will be located in Chicago and the third at the University of Illinois.

Former Chicago Society Leader and Wife Who Seeks Divorce.



MRS. PRESTON GIBSON.

DOBYNS OUT AS FOE OF SALOON

Attorney Says Crime Investigations Have Turned Him Against Rum.

Fletcher Dobyns made a temperance speech yesterday at the luncheon of the Woman's Association of Commerce at the Auditorium hotel. He said that his investigations as attorney for the city council crime commission had influenced him to go out and fight the saloon, which he said was the greatest source of crime in Chicago.

Mr. Dobyns asserted that crimes are scarcely ever committed by normal persons. He said the sources of abnormality in the cities should be hunted down and the fight made on the agencies which create abnormal persons.

He's Down on Rum.
"Before I started my investigations in regard to crime," he said, "I was not a total abstainer or an advocate of closing the saloons."

"But now I believe that alcoholic drinks do more than anything else toward creating the abnormal person. We have got to face the liquor problem. I say it not as a prohibitionist but as a student of crime."

Dope Breeds Crime.
"The use of drugs also has an intimate connection with the creation of the criminal classes. I believe that the law forbidding the sale of drugs is going to bring to an end one of the greatest sources of crime."

Poverty was given as another of the sources, because, according to Mr. Dobyns, lack of proper food, of mental and moral training, makes a person abnormal.

ASK \$350,000 FOR PRISON.
Joliet Commissioners Urge Appropriation to Make Start on New Penitentiary.

Springfield, Ill., May 18.—(Special.)—Commissioners of the Joliet prison tonight asked the legislature for \$350,000 to make a start on the new penitentiary on the site near Joliet already procured.

It is understood that the suggestion comes from the war department at Washington and has the support of the state administration, and that there are three full complements of men ready to be mobilized in the event of a war.

Two of the batteries probably will be located in Chicago and the third at the University of Illinois.

ILLINOIS SENATE GOES ON RECORD FOR BIGGER NAVY

Only One Democrat Votes for Resolution, Over Which a Hot Fight Is Made.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Springfield, Ill., May 18.—(Special.)—The Illinois senate, by a strictly party vote of 38 to 18—barring only Senator Compton, Democrat of Macon, Senator Sherman's home city, who voted with the Republican majority—went upon record today in favor of a United States navy adequate to maintain our international rights and to protect us against the incursions of any nation of the world.

The resolution to this effect was introduced last week by Senator Edward C. Curtis of Mahan, chairman of the senate appropriations committee and one of the recognized senate leaders. It was a special order in the senate this morning, precipitating a debate which for patriotism and oratory seldom has been equaled in the senate.

Text of the Resolution.
The text of the Curtis resolution, which was adopted, follows: "Resolved, that the senate, the house of representatives concurring therein, do request our senators and representatives in congress to use their best endeavors to secure the adoption by our federal government of a strong naval policy with a view of building up a navy adequate to maintain our international rights and to protect us against the incursions of any nation of the world; and, be it further

"Resolved, that nothing in this resolution shall be construed as reflecting on the policy of the national administration, nor as in any way affecting our neutrality in the present European war."

Democrats Oppose Resolution.
Senators Keller, Dwyer, and Piercy, Democrats, spoke against the resolution, declaring the present was not an opportune time for the consideration of such a matter.

Senator Piercy referred to the national library of congress.

"In this magnificent pile is stored the concentrated wisdom of the ages," he declared, "yet this building and its contents cost less than one modern dreadnaught. It is a serious question, in my mind, whether these millions could not better be spent in libraries and learning."

Senator Compton of the Democratic side spoke in support of the resolution, declaring it was not a matter of politics but that he believed in the injunction of the "father of his country" to "in time of peace prepare for war."

Speak for Resolution.
Senator Dwyer of Macon made a plea in support of the resolution. Senator Jewell of Fulton said he had learned from the modern wars of other nations that if ever the United States is forced into war again patriotism and bravery alone will not suffice, but the nation must be prepared for such contingency. The country has too much at stake to take chances, he said.

Senator Cleary opposed the resolution, maintaining there is no necessity for a greater navy. Senator Manny of Brown informed the senators that Senator Cleary and declared that at this time of all times such a resolution should not be considered. He deemed it an insult to the president, the cabinet, and to those in charge of the present national crisis.

CHURCHES FOR DRY SUNDAY
More than Hundred Join Plan for Saloonless Chicago Campaign.

Over 100 churches of Chicago have prepared to hold special services on Sunday May 22, in the interest of a saloonless Chicago, according to the announcement of Supt. G. F. Rinehart of the Dry Chicago federation.

Drawn While in a Fit.
Charles Rhee was accidentally drowned when he fell into the Chicago river while in a fit. He was found floating in the river, face downward, at Long avenue and Roosevelt boulevard, where the verdict of a coroner's jury yesterday.

LOCAL OPTION IN DENVER.
Early Returns Indicate Majority for Home Rule of Liquor Traffic.

Denver, Colo., May 18.—Early unofficial returns from today's municipal election indicate that the home rule amendment for the local control of the liquor traffic carried by a narrow majority. Single tax apparently was defeated by a large majority.

Comedian Leaves \$5,000.
Assistant Judge Harry G. Knuts in the Probate court yesterday closed the estate of the late comedian, John Dillon, who died April 1915, leaving an estate of \$5,000.

WILSON DEFINES VIEW ON LIQUOR

President Reiterates Belief in Settling Disputes by Local Option.

WORD TO KENTUCKIAN.

Louisville, Ky., May 18.—A letter from President Wilson was made public here today reaffirming his position on the liquor question and classifying two previous letters on the same subject. Known as the Shannon and Grogan letters, they were written when Mr. Wilson was governor of New Jersey.

The Shannon letter favored local option as a means of settling liquor issues. It stated that if they were injected into state or national politics, they brought disruption and rendered constructive legislation impossible. The Grogan letter has been construed in Kentucky to mean the writer favored state-wide prohibition.

In view of the widely divergent interpretations placed on the two letters, W. R. Haldeman, editor of the Louisville Times, wrote the president.

Urges Wilson to Explain.
"State-wide prohibition has been made an issue by two of the candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Kentucky," Mr. Haldeman wrote, "and in that connection the so-called Grogan letter is being used to imply that you stand for local self-government as a principle for Democrats to observe."

"If you feel that the situation warrants the use of local self-government, it is being used in an effort to prove that you stand for local self-government as a principle for Democrats to observe."

"The president's attitude today says: 'My so-called Shannon letter precisely defines my position with regard to the liquor issue, not only as it was when I wrote the letter but as it is now, and at any rate, intended to be entirely consistent.'"

"What I intended to say to Mr. Grogan, and think that I said with sufficient clearness, was that while the position I had taken in the Shannon letter expressed my fixed convictions in the matter, I was not self-confident or self-opinionated enough to say what the proper course of action was either in Texas or in any other state where I was not personally in touch with the condition obtaining. I felt that it would be arrogant on my part to state that there were, in my opinion, no circumstances which justified an agitation for state-wide prohibition."

CONGREGATIONALISTS O. K. A "DRY" CHICAGO IN 1916.

Urges National Prohibitory Amendment and the Abolition of "Gigars."

Rockford, Ill., May 18.—(Special.)—The Illinois Congregational conference this afternoon endorsed the movement for a dry Chicago in 1916, adoption of a dry amendment to the national constitution, law enforcement, and abolition of the manufacture and sale of cigars.

The conference discussed creed and law as a long debate as to what conception of faith should be incorporated in the state constitution, and many points of difference arose over the reaffirmation of the old creed and new definitions of doctrine. Such a variety of opinion was expressed that the conference decided to postpone definite action until tomorrow.

The social service committee recommended that churches which have not organized men's classes or brotherhoods do so at once for study along social lines, that special attention be given to training young men in citizenship and instruction in local problems, and that the attention of the study groups be directed to local economic questions.

The Rogers Park First Congregational church (Chicago) was chosen for the place of meeting of the conference and the Illinois Woman's Home Missionary union in 1916. B. B. McKay of La Grange was elected auditor, J. L. Pearson of Oak Park attorney, and John W. Hill of Wilmette treasurer.

RACE FILM BILL. PASSES IN HOUSE ON NEGRO'S PLEA

Jackson Wins Votes Barring "Nigger," "Clansman," as Inciting to Riot.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Springfield, Ill., May 18.—(Special.)—"The Nigger," "The Clansman," and "The Birth of a Nation" as movies will be barred from exhibition in Illinois by the terms of Representative Jackson's bill, which passed the house tonight by a vote of 111 to 3.

Representative Jackson is one of the few colored Republicans members of the house from Chicago, representing in part the Chicago's Negro district on the south side.

Speech First Heard.
He made a speech which set the house on fire, brought members to their feet, and won a decisive victory over those who were attempting to defeat the bill he had introduced.

Representative Jackson charged in closing the debate that the moving picture industry was behind the effort to kill his bill. The measure prohibits the exhibition of any film that shows a lynching or unlawful hanging and is based on the theory that presentation of such pictures tends to race hatred and to rioting.

Calls Bill Too Sweeping.
Representative Louis J. Pearson of Wilmette led the fight against the bill. He made an extended argument, alleging that the bill as drawn affects much more than the Negro race difficulties. He contended in his speech that the bill if it becomes a law prohibits a religious way the use of any reproduction of the crucifixion in any church, any film which would raise the racial issue in any form, and in effect would put the movies out of business.

CAN'T BAR DRAMA CRITICS.
Theater Owners Must Admit Reviewers, Even if Hostile, New York Court Holds.

New York, May 18.—(Special.)—Supreme Justice Hendrick today decided that theatergoers have no right to refuse admittance or eject from their theaters dramatic critics whose criticisms may be unfavorable.

Dr. Millikan Speaks to South.
Marion, Ala., May 18.—(Special.)—Dr. R. A. Millikan of the University of Chicago delivered his baccalaureate address at the Marion college today, speaking on "The Significance of Modern Science in the Development of Civilization."

And Hundreds of Other Genuine Bargains Too Numerous to Mention in This Advertisement.

LOWEST PRICED DIAMOND HOUSE IN AMERICA

ROBERTS & COMPANY DIAMOND IMPORTERS

No. 9 West Madison Street Ground Floor. "5 Seconds from State Street" OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

BUY DIAMONDS DIRECT Roberts & Company

America's Lowest Priced Diamond House 9 West Madison St. GROUND FLOOR—"5 Seconds from State Street" SAVE ONE-THIRD



As one of the leading direct diamond importers, the house of Roberts & Company is able to save you from 30 to 50 per cent on your diamond investments—in fact, you obtain the lowest European price.

We have just received an importation direct from our foreign agents who are now quoted in Hall and comprising hundreds of beautiful, clear, sparkling diamonds. We have the money of the 14th. SOLID GOLD SETTINGS; others may be selected loose in their original papers and mounted in any setting you may prefer without extra charge. We will pay you to call and investigate these splendid values.

DIAMONDS PURCHASED FROM US OR EXCHANGED AT FULL VALUE ANY TIME WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Guaranteed Blue-White SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RINGS \$7 to \$625

LADIES' RINGS Price Value 500.00 2 and 1-3 carat \$350.00 400.00 2 carat 300.00 400.00 2 and 1-2 carat 275.00 325.00 2 and 1-3 carat 225.00 400.00 1 and 3-4 carat 325.00 500.00 1 and 5-8 carat 375.00 450.00 1 and 1-2 carat 340.00 175.00 1 carat 125.00 180.00 7-8 carat 100.00 165.00 1 carat 115.00 180.00 3-4 carat 100.00 125.00 3-4 carat 80.00 125.00 1-2 carat 60.00 65.00 1-2 carat 40.00 75.00 3-8 carat 50.00 50.00 3-8 carat 30.00 25.00 1-4 carat 14.00 15.00 1-8 carat 7.00 15.00 1-8 carat 6.00

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS Price Value 900.00 5 and 1-4 carat \$625.00 700.00 4 and 1-4 carat 475.00 550.00 3 and 1-4 carat 400.00 350.00 2 and 5-8 carat 275.00 350.00 2 carat 250.00 175.00 1 carat 125.00 250.00 1 and 3-4 carat 165.00 200.00 1 and 5-16 carat 130.00 150.00 1 carat 100.00 180.00 3-4 carat 100.00 135.00 7-8 carat 90.00 125.00 1-2 carat 60.00 85.00 1-2 carat 55.00 60.00 1-2 carat 35.00 40.00 3-8 carat 25.00 30.00 1-4 carat 18.00 25.00 1-4 carat 14.00 15.00 1-8 carat 6.00

And Hundreds of Other Genuine Bargains Too Numerous to Mention in This Advertisement.

LOWEST PRICED DIAMOND HOUSE IN AMERICA

ROBERTS & COMPANY DIAMOND IMPORTERS

No. 9 West Madison Street Ground Floor. "5 Seconds from State Street" OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

Big Four Route To INDIANAPOLIS

SPEEDWAY RACES

Fare \$7.40 Round to Speedway Trip

Two Special Trains Direct to Speedway with Sleepers and Dinets. LEAVE CHICAGO..... 11:55 P. M., MAY 22 ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS..... 6:00 P. M., MAY 23 RETURNING LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS..... 6:00 P. M., MAY 23 ARRIVE CHICAGO..... 11:30 P. M., MAY 23

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ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 1, 1902, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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SWORN STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" as reported under section 1103 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915.

Daily 326,507
Sunday 326,545

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, or samples, which were mailed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been refunded.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
Stephen Decatur.

THE ATTACK ON THE SICK POOL.

If the great and disinterested Chicago citizen realized the true and shameful inroads of the campaign against the Illinois Training School for Nurses THE TRIBUNE does not doubt for a minute that they would put an end to that campaign with a neatness and dispatch that would leave little to be desired. It hopes, therefore, that Mr. Hyde's article in yesterday's issue, in which the facts, motives, and history of the persistent assaults on the training school were concisely set forth, has been read and pondered by tens of thousands of Chicagoans interested in decent and humane administration of public charity.

The case calls for no ifs or buts whatever. It is simply itself. The Illinois Training School for Nurses has been subjected to various frontal or oblique assaults, as well as to sapping and mining, not because it has not done its work admirably—well, scientifically, efficiently, single minded devotion to its task, genuine economy and method—but because it has prevented greedy and selfish exploitation of its great service, because it has kept selfish politicians, distributors of "legitimate" graft, and hungry parasites out of that particular and alluring corner of the patronage field.

There is absolutely no merit, reason, or point in the demand for "competitive bidding" and the awarding of the nursing contract to the lowest responsible bidder. A change of the system of awarding the contract would be a change solely in the interest of commercial exploitation and bleeding of the sick poor. The pretended economy of competitive bidding would be economy at the expense of the patients of the county hospital. It would inevitably spell neglect, indifference, deterioration, suffering, even brutality to the patients, for the sake of profits to some "responsible" but in every moral and scientific sense inferior school.

The Cook county board would disgrace itself and the county were it to permit itself to become the tool of the petty and sinister interests that are seeking to separate the county hospital from the Illinois Training School for Nurses and to secure the nursing contract for some friendly, selfish commercial bidder. The board has done well to reconsider a hasty vote and to order an investigation. The investigation, if fair and real, can have but one result—the scornful and stern condemnation of the scandalous attack on the Illinois Training school and the hearty recognition of the noble and efficient service that its managers have rendered the county and its sick poor.

PUT IT ON ICE.

Reporters, possibly careless, do not say why an earnest and eager little group of suffragists trails the president, but merely write of its rebuffs and impatience. Inasmuch as nothing is known of what the little group wants, its impatience seems to lack the degree of urgency that importunity would need for justification just now.

It might occur to any ordinarily ardent suffragist that the president had enough to do for the present without being bothered in any way, however excellent. The ladies, spoken for by Mrs. Belmont, and also, according to the want of members of little groups, speaking for themselves, say they will trail and harass Mr. Wilson until they get him into a corner and force him into utterance. What academic assurance of the pursuit is one after publicity more than after the president.

So far as the little group to do what has been wisely advised by Mrs. Pankhurst and the more terrible ladies—put the suffrage cause on ice and see if it won't keep until other times, when the importunities of little groups may with more grace and greater right break in upon matters which concern the entire nation.

INTEREST ON COUNTY FUNDS.

The Citizens' Association of Chicago has published an extremely enlightening bulletin on the present phase of the controversy over the pending bills designed to secure for the people the full interest earned by the money handled by the county treasurer. The legislature, or some of its members, may or may not have been misled by certain strange outpourings of Mr. Stuckard, the county treasurer, but the bulletin, which devotes several trenchant paragraphs to Mr. Stuckard, removes every excuse for hesitation or suspense.

The county treasurer deliberately and explicitly pledged himself before election to turn over every cent of interest "to the proper beneficiary, the county." He pledged himself to keep full and complete books of account and to give free access to such books to representatives of the county board or of reputable civic bodies. He pledged himself to support the efforts of the Citizens' Association to secure the legislation "needed to remedy existing abuses" in connection with the handling of the county's funds and to use plain language—the stealing of uncertain parts of the interest earned by those funds.

Mr. Stuckard seems to have changed his mind. He does not want any legislation on the subject and is happy in the discovery of the fact that there are really no serious abuses to remedy. As to other pledges, the legal adviser who speaks for Mr. Stuckard now is uncommittal, but the pledge of cooperation in securing legislation remedying the interest abuses Mr. Stuckard means to keep by opposing the pending bills.

Can the legislature afford to encourage such shiftiness and pledge breaking? Can it stoop to

listen to the pseudo arguments or assertions of the county treasurer? His present obstructive and hostile attitude, when contrasted with his readiness and even his eagerness and volubility before election, is an additional and striking argument in favor of the bills in question. The present system breeds graft and dishonesty, evasion and corruption. It tempts weak men to break explicit pledges. It is so grotesquely unbusinesslike and absurd that its perpetuation would make a mockery of our professions of efficiency and business sense.

PASSENGERS AND AMMUNITION.

The suggestion is made in Germany that if the United States will enforce that part of the passenger act of 1882 which prohibits the carrying of explosives on passenger ships the ground-work of an agreement will have been obtained.

That law, it is explained in New York, is not applicable because it relates merely to high explosives and would not cover much of the ammunition ordinarily carried in passenger ships, but it does recognize the incompatibility of explosive freight and a passenger list.

We believe that the United States ought to prepare itself, in order to preserve the strict righteousness of its own cause, to concede that the movement of ammunition shall not have the protection of noncombatants.

We are unable to believe that the ammunition to the hold of the Lusitania was the bait which drew the submarine attack. We are forced to believe that the object of the attack was the boat itself. That is opinion. The fact is that the ammunition was there. It does not matter whether \$200,000 worth be considered a small or large amount. We are insisting upon principles and we must reason justly.

THE TRIBUNE believes that the American government is right in declining to put an embargo upon the commerce in ammunition, but it has been the contention in this country that Americans sell and have nothing to do with delivery. Our markets are open. The sea, however, is not. It is closed to German merchantmen and to neutral ships which try to go to Germany. It is open only to the German submarine of all ships under the German flag.

It is our contention that we do not guarantee the delivery of these war supplies. We shall not be able to maintain this if we insist that non-combatants shall have the right to take passage on any boat regardless of its cargo and that when they have gone aboard it the ship is protected against any attack which it is possible for Germany to make upon it.

With justice might contend that the movement of ammunition is a dangerous military service, whether it is being taken across sea from the factory to a central distributing point or whether it is being moved from a depot up to the firing line. It is a movement which the enemy has the right to interrupt when and where he can.

This right never has been denied, but in other days if the enemy interrupted the transportation of supplies over sea, he did so with a ship able to stop and search the carrier, remove the crew and passengers, and then destroy the vessel. The submarine cannot do that.

Now we must either say that the submarine is powerless to interfere with movements of this sort, and thereby insist upon a principle which protects the movements, or say that the carrying of ammunition has become a more hazardous military service and that it must be undertaken entirely by persons engaged in military service.

If we do not make some concession to the power which possesses only one instrument of naval warfare, then we shall have to insist that non-combatants, or at least American citizens, shall be secure in life in any merchant ship, shall be secure in the character of its cargo and regardless of the fact that their presence in reality makes a military movement.

We must take this position because in some fashion or other the lives of American citizens traveling abroad must be protected, but we doubt if it will conform strictly to our ideas of justice, later if not now, when we consider that we virtually offered a guarantee for the safe delivery of ammunition.

The ammunition on board the Lusitania did not justify the sinking of that boat. It never can justify the sinking of a passenger ship with loss of innocent life. But neither can the combination of ammunition and passengers be justified.

It is our concern that the American demands should be so just as well as humane that they will be incontrovertible, not open to any attack, but irresistible.

Editorial of the Day.

ENGLISH STILL APATHETIC.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]
Despite the great deeds of the army and navy and the resolute efficiency of the national leaders, the general impression derived from the attitude of the British public is one of sloth, indolence, and self-seeking controversy. In a time of the gravest national peril less attention is given to the problems of defense than to insistence upon individual rights and personal liberty.

All the world admired the masterful way in which Great Britain mobilized her great army and her tremendous resources in money. She has been able to keep command of the sea, to build a huge army, and to finance her own operations and those of her allies. But she has not been able to summon forth the spirit of unity and self-sacrificing patriotism demanded by the terrific ordeal through which she is to pass.

The lack was apparent in the early days of recruiting. There was a sly response from the ranks of the aristocracy and of labor, but the most extraordinary appeals failed to move what is known as the "middle class" of the population. In the darkest days of the campaign in France the public refused even to suspend the professional football games, and crowds numbering 40,000 to 50,000 at many of these contests were canvassed without producing a half dozen recruits.

No less serious has been the disposition of labor. "This war" said David Lloyd-George months ago, "is not going to be fought mainly on the battlefields of Belgium and Poland, but in the workshops of France and Great Britain." Every expert realizes that the safety of the nation depends upon the development of extraordinary energy in the production of war materials and the maintenance of the fleet at full strength. Yet some of the labor organizations have taken advantage of the nation's necessities to force new demands and even to threaten strikes that would disastrously reduce production; and extra wages have made many of the workers in England that they refuse to work over 48 hours a week in consequence war work is being dangerously delayed.

It is worth noting, however, that the bitterest criticism of the workmen for demanding higher wages comes from Tory politicians, who are doing their worst to extort political advantage from the crisis by plotting against the government.

A LINE-O-TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

MAIS OU SONT LES NEIGES D'ANTAN.
SANS La Tribune onques n'aurait été
Au temps jadis on la gaie gasette
Avait dévise: Honneur et Liberté!
Mais ce jourd'hui, on n'est qu'une coquette
Au cœur douteux, au regard effronté.

Un mien ami m'a souvent répété:
"Vous êtes fol, quittez cette amoureuse:
Vivre ne peut en la grande cité
Sans La Tribune."

Herold at Post, filles de vérité,
Se laisseront par vous conter fleurette!
Je répondrais: "Mais, superpoppette!
Oubliez-vous la stèle à B. L. T.?"
Lais que n'est-il, ce mentir, édité
Sans La Tribune.

"PERMETTEZ," postscript H. D., "à un sincère admirateur de vous envoyer cet hommage en vous priant de ne pas avoir la modestie de ne pas le publier." Merci! But there is no strain on our w. k. modeste. We publish the lines because they are a graceful example of a French form, and because we don't believe a word of them.

THE new current phrase, "too proud to fight," brings up an incident of one of the earlier Hague conventions. A Chinese delegate propounded this query to the assembled dignitaries: Suppose a nation which received an ultimatum refused to fight: What would be the procedure? After a few moments of dead silence the chairman called the next question. The Chinaman's query has remained unanswered to this day.

HINT to the ladies, God bless 'em!—Let Pres. Wilson alone for a while. He is attending to something of even greater importance than woman suffrage.

WITH THIS ASSURANCE MR. WILSON MAY ORDER FULL STEAM AHEAD.

[From the Grinnell, Ia., Register.]
A telegram written by Prof. May was sent to President Wilson May 18, 1915, by the post office at Grinnell, Iowa. The telegram reads:
"Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: Make a demand upon Germany to release the Lusitania, and seek to secure the cooperation of all the neutral states to make the demand effective. Many things may be done short of actual war to secure change of policy, but if the demand is not reached, we believe a resort to force would be justified."

CONCERNING the authorship of the poem with the refrain, "And the barber kept on shaving," H. E. (who remarks, "This is a helio wave of make the line") refers to Vol. 1 of a set of masterpieces of wit and humor published in 1903 by Doubleday, Page & Co. and gives James T. Fields as the author. Another reader corroborates him. A third says it was written by Trowbridge, and a fourth credits Holmes with the verse. Take your choice.

Later: Fields has received five more votes, and is elected.

A Better Reducer than Golf.
Seymour, Ind.—Esteemed Judge: Down here the farmers have been playing a game they play each year, about this time. They hitch two mules to a plow and enter a field. The plow point is sunk into the ground and the game is to take the plow away from the farmer, but the rules forbid the farmer to hold the plow handle. Almost always the game goes the entire day and you usually see the mules in the lead. There are two fouls: one is a mumblebee nest and the other is a stump root. This is no mollycoddle game, as I know from experience, and is the fine obesity.

ALTHOUGH "Moloch" is a powerful emulsion, as Dr. Hammond would say, we listened to it unswayed, only because during the past nine months imagination has pictured more horrible things than even this grimest of war plans could furnish. We are as astounded by horrors as Macbeth, and sick of the very word "war."

MY DEAR, YOU SHOULD SEE THEM!

[From Rothchild & Co's ad.]
The salespeople will be busy all day if the quantity holds out that long.

They are renowned for that soft, mellow finish and brilliant luster.

ANOTHER interesting newspaper story that was never followed up concerned the girl who became so absorbed in a book that she forgot her identity. Ah! We shall never again write so fascinating a book!

Hah!
Sir: Showing that it's a long worm that has no turning. The owner of a weather-beaten Ford was talking shop with the proud and naughty post-boy of a stately acre, when the latter's wife came up and said, "Come, Deary, we must go home and wash our car." Diplomatic relations went bump, when the meek owner of the Ford chorled: "Huh! that's easy. Get a pail of water and dip it!"

"THIS country is still a country of free speech on war issues," says the Springfield Republican. Quite so, and all a man need remember is this: When in doubt, shut up.

TRY THIS ON YOUR OLIVE BRANCH.

[From Knoxville News-Record.]
An excellent way to give relief to a child who is suffering from cold is to have its father blow tobacco smoke under its little dress and, holding the garment tight about its feet, roll the child from side to side for several minutes, allowing the smoke to disperse all about the little one's body.

WHAT position should a gentleman assume to lace for a lady a shoe that laces in the back? One who knows answers. The horsehoof's position. The hoof is held firmly between his knees.

NOT AWFUL BAD.

Sir: Question asked by Swift & Co's Continuation school: "What is President Wilson's policy toward the warring nations?" Answer: "President Wilson's policy is the policy of neutrality. That is, not sympathizing with anybody but the women and children."

FROM Dartmouth college comes a copy of The Bema containing the ad of the Bave Costume Co. of New York. We fancy Mr. Ziegfeld trades with them.

"HAD the people of England remained at peace they would still be surfs!"—Springfield News-Record.

Many of 'em are still high rollers.

THE SECOND POST.
[From a man in the automobile business.]
Declines it is surely disgusting to see the way you are driving us here in eight months getting our cars and services we sent you money for over three years and still we can't get any more from you. You are not the carter we used to get any more from you. You are not the carter we used to get any more from you.

HAVING formed the habit of writing Presumptuous, the headlines are unable to break it and adopt the Russian revision.

"DEATH is a beautiful adventure." And when we essay it we ask only one thing to make it complete: we want Bill White to write our obituary.

OUR conjecture is that Berlin's "counter demands" will be of the bargain counter variety.

THE LIBERTY Bell, presented to an admiring nation by Lord Did-More, is due here July 6.

LAST May was cold and wet, was it not?

WE seem to remember asking you to "cheer up! It is not always May."

B. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915, by Dr. W. A. Evans.)

A MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN.—II.

THE statements quoted below are worth listening to because they are based on the experience of men who have a hard job and made good. The men referred to are the mosquito extermination commission of Union county, New Jersey.

Note this money benefit: "The amount of salt water harvested is growing greater every year. This is a good benefit: 'Hardly a single specimen of the salt marsh mosquito was seen in places where in previous years it was a pest.'"

The following statements would apply anywhere:
"The importance of the small breeding place is being realized more and more when the enormous number of barrels, open cesspools, and cisterns, tubs, pails, broken dishes, cans, etc., found each year is taken into consideration. Even in good neighborhoods dozens of these breeding places are found. In almost every factory yard from one to ten unused water and barrel holding water can be found, serving no purpose except to breed mosquitoes."

In the patches of gardens scattered throughout the cities, barrels and tubs to hold water are common. Around stables and in vacant lots miscellaneous collections of old cans, pails, etc., the dumping of many years, are plentiful. Any such breeding places can produce enough mosquitoes to keep the neighborhood for two blocks awake."

In the opinion of the writer of the report, most of the mosquitoes which infest residences are bred in water in small cesspools, and not in ponds and marshes. The commission has noted average polluted road ditches blank with wigglers. Sewage pollution furnishes plenty of wigglers. "One hundred times as much breeding will take place in polluted water as in clean." This may be true of ordinary mosquitoes. Yellow fever mosquitoes require clean water. Malaria mosquitoes prefer to breed in greenish water not very badly polluted.

About 200 premises were inspected each day by each city inspector. The country inspector had forty to fifty inspections as his daily task. An inspector was expected to get around his district, inspect known breeding places in fourteen days. "Although they found a very large amount of breeding, but few mosquitoes got on the wing."

"The kind of mosquitoes that infest your houses do not come from the salt marshes or large bodies of water, but in nearly every case they were hatched within 1,000 feet of your house, in some small pool or collection of water. One man hatched by actual count had been known to produce 16,000 mosquitoes in a week."

One illustration of a mosquito breeding place of a type readily overlooked was a

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

(Copyright, 1915, by the Brewster Co.)

WILLIAM L. ALLARDICE, C. M. G., who has just been promoted to the governorship of the Bahamas from the governorship of the Falkland Islands, which he held for the last eleven years, tells a rather interesting story in connection with the destruction of the German squadron under the command of Admiral Count von Spee by Admiral Sir Frederick Doveton Sturdee of the Falkland Islands.

It is a story which he told to him by one of the petty officers rescued from a ship of the German squadron, and who was nursed back to health in the hospital at Port Stanley, which is the capital of the Falkland Islands.

It seems that after the sea battle off Coronel, in the Pacific, in which Admiral Count von Spee destroyed the British squadron under Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, who went down with his flag-ship and all on board, a banquet was given by the German colony at Valparaiso to the German admiral and his officers to celebrate the victory.

One of the toasts, given by the principal member of the German colony, who presided, was "Damnation to the British Navy." The moment this had been proposed Admiral Count von Spee rose and declared that since the day of his officers would respond to the toast, of which they thoroughly disapproved, and that in consequence of his proposal they would all immediately withdraw. This they did, amidst an indelible sensation.

The flight of steps leading up to the entrance of the German club, where the entertainment took place, was decorated with flowers, and the admiral and his officers, who were seated at the head of the table, were turned to one of his hostesses, pointing to the flowers, said very gravely, "I think you had better keep these for my tomb."

They may be wanted.

There are many who are not satisfied with the present position of the German colony in the Falkland Islands, and who are endeavoring to get out of there. They are not satisfied with the present position of the German colony in the Falkland Islands, and who are endeavoring to get out of there.

In order to console the newly created Marquis of Aberdeen for his compulsory retirement from the viceregal office of Ireland, he has been appointed by King George to act as his high commissioner to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh this month.

Lord Aberdeen is well acquainted with the semi-sacred duties of his office, which he has been performing since 1891 at the age of 54 and throughout the four subsequent years. Ever since 1910 the duties of high commissioner have been confined to Lord Aberdeen, who is the eldest brother of Lord Asquith, the wife of the prime minister.

The term of office of the lord high commissioner to the assembly of the state church of Scotland only lasts two weeks. Lord Aberdeen was appointed in 1910, and during that brief period he will enjoy all sorts of more or less sovereign prerogatives, which will recall to him those which he possessed during the seven years of his governorship of Ireland. In fact, during his first two weeks of office at Edinburgh he will re-

present his sovereign as his victory in the northern kingdom.
He will be addressed as "your grace" as if he were a duke, instead of as "your excellency," with which he had to be content at Dublin, and it is also apportioned to him the same ceremonial honors as the monarch and the prince of the blood.
Lady Aberdeen will share her husband's honors and will not only be "your grace" but also attended by ladies in waiting and a staff of honor. Moreover, at the reception time which takes place at the residence and at the garden parties which she will give, the women attending them will give her much the same obsequies as to royalty.

The office of high commissioner at Edinburgh was first instituted in the spring of 1900, when James VI. of Scotland, who afterwards succeeded the throne of England, was asked by the general assembly of the Scottish church to nominate a representative out of a list of six names submitted to him by the national Kirk to preside over its deliberations.

It was at first suggested that the monarch's deputy, ecclesiastical and should bear the title of bishop. But the latter was a designation which sounded even more disagreeable to Presbyterian ears than that of duke today. Moreover, it was argued that since the king's high commissioner was to act as arbitrator in the name of the sovereign, in the event of differences between the various factions of the general assembly it would be preferable that he should not be a divine but a layman.

Accordingly a peer was chosen by King James and received the title of lord high commissioner, which has been used for this particular office ever since.

The assembly, which always takes place in May, has the effect of attracting to the Athens of the north representatives, lay and ecclesiastical, of the church from all parts of Scotland. There are ministers and elders, university dons and preceptors, with their wives, their sons, and their daughters, and while the religious element abounds and is much in evidence throughout the fortnight of the assembly sessions, yet it cannot be said to predominate.

For the festivities organized at Holyrood palace by the lord high commissioner or serve to bring to Edinburgh many of the great Scotch nobles and the representatives of that ancient and oft untitled aristocracy of the highlands and of the lowlands north of the Tweed. The solemnity of the lord high commissioner at the palace of Holyrood is, in the words of the real reason of Edinburgh, and the fact that it is so short merely serves to add zest to its enjoyment.

The expenses of the lord high commissioner's reign usually amount to three or four times the amount of his salary. He has his larder in waiting, his aide-de-camp, his chamberlain, and his secretary. He is received on his arrival at Edinburgh by the lord provost of the city, by all the local authorities, by the general in command of the military forces in Scotland and by representatives of the judiciary and the police.

Thereupon he proceeds in a state carriage and four with a cavalry escort through the streets of the city, lined on either side with troops, to the ancient palace of Holyrood, once the home of Mary Queen of Scots, while the cannon salute and the church bells ring out a welcome.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.

[From Punch (Copyright).]



Colonel Fie, as Barnes' S. He said Party Cou. Hold 'Em Both.

The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

WHEEL TAX ORDINANCE.

Chicago, May 15.—[To the Friend of the People.] A day or two before May 1, let me on a printed notice which had been sent to me, I sent a check and application for automobile tax to the city hall. The license tax has never been sent me, even to the present time, and upon writing to the city authorities concerning the same I was informed by them that the city of Chicago would not return money already paid, and further, that the city would continue to accept money for the procurement of licenses of all classes of vehicles. Kindly advise me in the matter and oblige.

HOWARD STEWART.

THE facts in the matter are that when the adverse decision on the question of wheel tax was made by the Supreme court in a case relating to the wheel tax ordinance of Lincoln, Ill., considerable publicity was given to the case in the daily press, resulting in a considerable number of inquiries, especially in the case of pleasure vehicles, in which class, we understand, the decision only applied.

In view of the decrease in wheel tax receipts and the many inquiries received, this office addressed an inquiry to the corporation counsel, requesting that he instruct us how to proceed.

He replied that since the Supreme court decision Chicago was not a party to the proceedings in the case referred to above, and inasmuch as the Supreme court had on two different occasions ruled in favor of the ordinance, this office accordingly proceeded to collect the wheel tax as in the past.

The ordinance has already passed by the council for paying license tax on street cars, and has been in effect since the 1st of May. It is not to be repealed, and the ordinance will be enforced.

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COLONEL FIERY AS BARNES' SUIT NEARS A CLOSE

Fiery Denies Testimony That
He Said Party Couldn't
Hold 'Em Both.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 18.—The presentation of evidence in William Barnes' suit for libel against Theodore Roosevelt was completed in the Supreme court here late today, after both principals had given additional testimony. Counsel will sum up tomorrow. Before Thursday afternoon the case undoubtedly will be in the hands of the jury.

On Roosevelt told what he represented to be the true details of an interview he had about a year ago with John W. Hutchinson Jr., a New York lawyer, who was on the witness stand last week that the former president had told him that "the Republican party is not big enough to hold Mr. Barnes and myself."

In regard to that quotation the colonel almost shouted that it was false. He said he did tell Mr. Hutchinson that he was willing during the last gubernatorial election in this state to support a Republican candidate who would wage war on the Republican and Democratic "combinedness," but that he could not be expected to come back into the Republican party as long as it was "dominated by men of the stamp of Mr. Barnes."

The colonel flatly contradicted Mr. Barnes' testimony about the talk in the White House over the Agnew-Hart racing bill and about many other things he reiterated with added emphasis his statement that Mr. Barnes had told him of his identification with big business interests who had contributed large sums of money to both parties.

Colonel Active on Stand.
The colonel was most active on the witness stand. Several times while he was testifying the spectators in the crowded courtroom had to be brought to order by Justice Andrews, presiding.

Mr. Barnes, under cross examination, testified that he had been present with fifty shares of stock in the R. L. Lyon company of Albany. He said he had the stock because he was a business partner of J. B. Lyon.

Under the printing concern, so that he might properly be associated with the printing. He said the stock was bought at the time he was in the printing business. Testimony given during the early days of the trial was to the effect that Mr. Barnes sold back stock in the Lyon company, after holding it for a number of years for a considerable sum.

Barnes Swears G. O. P. Loyalty.
Under direct examination, Mr. Barnes swore that he always had been a member of the Republican party at heart, and that he never had done anything which he considered might be in the interest of the Democratic organization.

Among other witnesses who testified were Simon Guggenheim, former United States senator from Colorado, and William Loebe, private secretary to Col. Roosevelt when he was president and now collector of the port of New York.

**BOYS HE PUNISHED STAND
BY HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.**
John E. Witmer Re-elected Head
by Proviso Township Board De-
spite Row Over "April 1" Joke.

John E. Witmer was re-elected principal of the Proviso Township High school last night by the high school board. The vote was four to one in his favor. An attempt was made to oust him, as the result, in a "April fool" joke perpetrated by some senior students. The boys' board of trustees, who testified, stated an advertisement in a Chicago paper calling for 100 men with shovels to work at the school. Some without carfare walked twenty miles to get a job. The school disciplined them.

The boys who were punished presented a petition asking that Mr. Witmer be re-elected.

WITMER, MRS. J. H. Hough, and Mrs. J. P. Oakes spoke against him. They said they wanted a man of broader views, and Mrs. Oakes said he was not properly educated. The principal said he was a graduate of Grinnell college, Iowa, and was ready for his master's degree at the University of Chicago. The only vote against the principal was that of C. H. Nellis.

DIVORCE FOR SHERIFF NURSE.
Mrs. Clotilde Brachi Hencforth
to Be Known as Lale
Denos.

The children of Mrs. Marguerite Mitchell Sheriff will have to learn a new name for their governess. Until yesterday she has been known as Mrs. Clotilde Brachi, but by decree of Judge Charles M. Poell she is to be known as Mrs. Clotilde Lale Denos. Judge Poell, who recently granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Sheriff from Andrew R. Sheriff, attorney and Chicago clubman, on grounds of desertion, granted a similar decree on a similar charge to Mrs. Brachi from Paul Brachi.

CHILD, HIT BY AUTO, SUES.
Suit for \$15,000 damages against Charles H. department manager for the National Life Insurance company, was started yesterday by Mary Hogan, a 5-year-old child, through her mother, Mrs. Anastasia Hogan. The child was struck by an automobile belonging to Mr. Boyer, it was said.

**TRUST POSLAM
TO HEAL THE
WORST ECZEMA**

Proven remedy for Eczema and all skin diseases. Not only does it possess known healing ability to heal, but it is absolutely harmless and no injury can possibly result from its use. Has eradicated many of years' stubborn Eczema cases. Shows immediate relief, stopping all itching, showing improvement every day. Write to Emergency Laboratories, 21 West 29th St., New York City. Poslam Soap, used daily for toilet and bath, to free the skin from impurities. 25 cents and 15 cents—advertisers.

EDITORIAL ADVICE.
May 12.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—Carrying "Carrying" in Monday's Tribune, "Carrying" is the best thing in an American newspaper. It is copied by every newspaper in the United States. It is a safe way to save the lives of persons and should of the war. Commemorate the war. Present the American people with the American people.

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Japanese College Girl Pellagra Victim



MISS MICHIO AOI

Seven years ago Miss Michi Aoi came to the United States from Okayama-ken, Japan, to study social service work. She went first to New York. Later she came to Chicago, where she entered the University of Chicago.

In December, 1914, she was graduated from the university. The strain of nearly seven years of hard work in America is said to have taxed her strength. Soon after her graduation Miss Aoi was forced to abandon her work and take a complete rest.

As the weeks passed she failed to improve. She had planned to return to Japan this spring to take up social service work there, but on account of her poor health at length was forced to enter a sanitarium.

Rest at the sanitarium did not bring improvement and on March 14 last she went to the Wesley Memorial hospital. At the hospital examining physicians informed Miss Aoi she was suffering from pellagra. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock death ended her dream of taking up social service work to aid her people.

Word of his sister's death has been sent to Junichiro Aoi in Japan. The girl's father is dead, but her mother lives with a brother.

Funeral services for Miss Aoi will be held at 1818 Michigan avenue next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The body will be cremated and the ashes sent to Japan.

HAS LIKING FOR BRIDEWELL.
William McNally Serves Seven
Sentences in Eight Years and Gets
Another in Night Court.

William McNally, who, according to the police, has served seven sentences in the bridewell in the last eight years, was fined \$300 and costs by Judge Stark in the night court last night. He was arrested after he assaulted a man. Joseph Havell, said by the police to be a well known New York pickpocket, was fined \$100.

N. SALSBURY UNDER KNIFE.
Real Estate Dealer of Chicago
Faces Operation for Kidney
Disease in the East.

Baltimore, Md., May 18.—Nate Salsbury, real estate dealer of Chicago, is at the Johns Hopkins hospital with kidney disease and will undergo a surgical operation. He is a cousin of the late Nate Salsbury, the famous circus man. Mrs. Salsbury is here with her husband.

EVANSTON TO VOTE ON BONDS.
At a special election in Evanston June 1 voters will vote on the issuance of \$100,000 bonds for the improvement of the lake shore. The bonds will be used to erect piers, breakwaters, and retaining walls on the lake between University place and the southern limits of Evanston.

STRAW HATS TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
A great collection; value, variety, smart styles, Panamas, Bangkoks, split, sennits, Milans; the best products of the most famous makers.

Flexible, self-conforming straws, \$3 and \$4 | Extra good line of straw hats, \$1.85 | The best Panama straw hats, \$5 value ever.

Maurice L. Rothschild
Specialists in good clothes and nothing else
Southwest corner State and Jackson

Money cheerfully refunded

Maurice L. Rothschild
Specialists in good clothes and nothing else
Southwest corner State and Jackson

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PETERSON WOULD BORROW, NOT CUT PAY OF TEACHERS

Chairman of School Finance
Committee Urges Loan
of \$500,000.

Charles S. Peterson, chairman of the finance committee of the board of education, prepared figures yesterday showing that if the board borrows \$500,000 instead of cutting the salaries of teachers, it has a fair chance to repay the loan next year.

Mr. Peterson's figures rely mainly on the expected action of the state legislature in amending the July law and the state school tax bill, which will add \$1,775,000 to the board's revenue in 1916.

Deficit Would Be \$2,100,000.
Without increased revenue, Mr. Peterson figured that the deficit next year would be \$2,100,000.

Against this he expects to have the following revenue:

One million four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars from July law amendment. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars from state school tax.

Five hundred thousand dollars in additional taxes from quadrennial assessment. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in savings by Leach investigating committee recommendations.

\$550,000 Surplus.
In the present deficit is included \$125,000 in last year's bills. Mr. Peterson figures that this will be eliminated and adds that amount to the column of revenue. It brings the total to \$2,650,000, or a surplus of \$550,000 revenue over estimated expenditures.

There are two uncertain elements in these figures, said Mr. Peterson. "One is the item of \$500,000 for normal increase of expenditures. The other is the \$500,000 increase expected from the quadrennial assessment."

**STUDENTS SIGN AGREEMENT
TO REPORT ALL "CRIBBING."**
Northwestern Council Pledges Ac-
tion to Back Up Honor System
in the University.

"Cribbing" is a student euphemism for cheating at examinations. The student council of Northwestern university yesterday drafted a petition looking towards a greater enforcement of the honor system and directed particularly against cribbing. Two hundred and fifty students signed this agreement:

"We, the undersigned, realizing that to be at all successful our honor system must be backed up by the students, agree for the greater good to report to the student council all cribbing coming under our observation."

Today it is expected several hundred additional names will be added.

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JUSTICE FAILS TO SEE U. S. PLOT IN RIGGS CASE.

Asserts Bank So Far Has Failed
to Show Conspiracy Against It
by Officials.

Washington, D. C., May 18.—Argument on the motion of counsel for Secretary McAdoo, Comptroller of the Currency Williams, and Treasurer Burke to dismiss the temporary injunction against the treasury officials procured by the Riggs National bank continued today before Justice McCoy in the District Supreme court.

Frank J. Hogan concluded a lengthy address against the motion on behalf of the bank, and Louis D. Brandeis briefly outlined the government's contention that the injunction should be dismissed.

While Mr. Hogan was speaking Justice McCoy remarked that he had seen in the case as presented no evidence of a conspiracy between the secretary and comptroller against the bank. The attorney replied that the record showed that the two officials "worked together all down the line," but suggested that the point was not material to the present question at issue.

Affidavits supplemental to one filed by Comptroller Williams as to alleged shortages in the reserves of the Riggs bank were filed today. They were made by statisticians and accountants in the treasury department and dealt largely with bookkeeping differences between the accounts of the department and those of the bank.

Make Those Spare Tires
Empire Tires
RED Tires
WEAR LONGER

They stay fresh and new and lively because they are cured by a different process, without leaving free sulphur to sap their strength and cause decay.

A few months decorating the side of a truck is nothing to Empire REDS; they are as tough and strong as when first made. Clear saving for you. See them at your dealer's.

EMPIRE RUBBER & TIRE CO.
Chicago Branch:
1627 Michigan Avenue
Factory and Home Office: TRENTON, N. J.
Makers of "Tread" Red Rubber Inner Tubes

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How are the meals at your boarding-house?

Don't answer audibly — it might be used against you. The chances are your appetite's more or less to blame, anyway.

Keep up a close acquaintance with Wrigley's, before and after meals. See how it stimulates appetite and helps digestion. It's some little stimulator.

Between times it quenches thirst — refreshes mouth and throat — keeps you calm, cool and contented.

Write Wrigley's
1211 Kesner Bldg.,
Chicago

for Spearman's
Jingle book.

"Little Spearman" — a bright boy.

UNITED
PROFIT-SHARING
COUPONS

with each
package,
good for
valuable premiums.

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W. C. Barnes

POOR SPELLING TRAPS SWINDLER AFTER TEN YEARS

**'Sensitive' Appears Too Often
in Claims for Accident
Insurance.**

If Joseph M. Morgan, who has a dozen aliases and makes his home in all parts of the country, had paid a little more attention to his spelling when he attended school, he probably would now be enjoying a most income of \$7,000 a year instead of tending the bare walls of a federal penitentiary.

A telegram received yesterday by F. Cavanaugh, head of the claim department of the Illinois Commercial Men's association and secretary of the Cavanaugh foundation, told of the arrest of Morgan in Charlotte, Ga. He was charged with using the mails to defraud.

Ten Years of Fraud.
Morgan's confession embraces a period of ten years, in which he says he has defrauded insurance companies out of \$90,000. Mr. Cavanaugh said he has been on Morgan's trail for five months.

According to Mr. Cavanaugh, Morgan would send in an application for membership in an accident insurance company. A few months later he would send in a claim duly attested and signed with the name of a prominent physician and lawyer. The claim was for an accident received while riding on a horse. His head and neck would be injured to the extent of \$50 or \$100. No investigation is made of such small claims. The check would be immediately sent.

Then a few months later, under the name of M. D. Guder or David Guder, J. L. Ford, J. L. Hunter, Charles J. Harris, Max Harris, Theodore Hummelt, J. G. Loh, or Ray J. Young, another check would be sent to the company. The name of the physician and witness were signed to the document.

'Sensitive' Spelled 'Sensitive.'
"Five months ago," said Mr. Cavanaugh, "we got a claim from M. D. Guder at New Orleans. He had been in a few weeks. We sent him a check for \$100. A few months later we got a claim from a Ray J. Young of Wheeling, W. Va. It was the first letter the word 'sensitive' was spelled 'sensitive'."

"I compared the handwriting of the letters. Even an expert couldn't tell they were written by the same man. We paid the second claim and, as I expected, a third one came in three weeks later from Joseph M. Morgan of Atlanta, Ga. It said he had fallen from a horse. Again 'sensitive' was misspelled. Then I knew we had the man I wanted. We told him we would send the check to Charlotte, and only we caught him."

**WOMAN BURGLAR ROBS
FLAT IN RECORD TIME.**
John Out Latest Styles and Some New Powder for Her Boudoir on North Side Job.

How we have the woman burglar. At 8:30 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Dancy lived the door of their apartment at 401 Sheridan road and sauntered away. At 8:35 o'clock they returned.

The hall door of the apartment structure had been pried open with a burglar's "jimmy." The lock of the door of their own apartment also was shattered. Inside was disorder. An appraisal of the woman burglar's "haul" follows:

Diamonds, \$200.
Jewelry, \$500.
A genuine seal coat owned by Mr. Dancy, \$750.
New evening gown.
Fifteen pieces of new silk underwear.
Three new silk kimonos.
The gold jewelry, one of them contained \$25.
A new shirtwaist.
A new hat of paradise hat, \$150.
A new hat Mrs. Dancy long to have. It was the hand which had smitten her so mightily was the hand of a daughter of Adam. And when she complained to the Summerdale police a real detective came.

"Mrs. Raffles, sure," he said. "I never heard of any mere man crook that could come into a house like this and pick out all the silk and the lace and the valuable and leave what wasn't so expensive behind. She loaded all the stuff into an automobile, and away she whisked."

"The new styles are too much for me. We have woman crooks and then we have woman burglars."

Try This Yourself
We Will Demonstrate
The Edison Dictating Machine
The Edison Dictating Machine is the most perfect and reliable of all dictating machines. It is the only one that will take dictation notes, and it is the only one that will take dictation notes. It is the only one that will take dictation notes. It is the only one that will take dictation notes.

EDISON Dictating Machine
(Made by Edison—Installed by Barnes)
The Edison Dictating Machine is the most perfect and reliable of all dictating machines. It is the only one that will take dictation notes, and it is the only one that will take dictation notes. It is the only one that will take dictation notes. It is the only one that will take dictation notes.

She's the Mother of a 'Million Dollar Baby'



MRS. AGNES MADELINE DAWSON
The mother of a "million dollar baby" lives in a rooming house at Fortieth street and Drexel boulevard. She is Mrs. Agnes Madeline Dawson and her 8 year old "baby," Henry G. Dawson, is a million dollar baby only in his mother's estimation. Little Henry's parents are estranged. Yesterday word was brought to Mrs. Dawson that her husband would pay \$10,000 for the exclusive custody of his child.

"I should say not," she declared. "Take \$10,000 for my boy? I wouldn't take \$10,000."

Little Henry's father is Harry Walter Dawson, son of Henry G. Dawson, reputed millionaire, and head of Dawson Brothers, mantle manufacturers. In the Court of Domestic Relations Harry Dawson agreed to pay his wife \$8 a week.

**POLICE SAY BURGLARS TRY
TO 'RAILROAD' THEM TO CELL**
Capt. Storen and Two Sleuths, Who Were Suspended, Plan to Introduce Affidavits.

It is the custom of most burglars when caught with the goods to cry "police frameup." In their court trials they try to show that the police are trying to "railroad" them.

But in Judge McDonald's court tomorrow, instead of the burglars accusing the police of trying to "railroad" them, three policemen will claim they are being "railroaded" by burglars.

The case is that of Capt. James O'D. Storen and Detectives Weisbaum and Roth, all formerly of Maxwell street, on the charge of conspiracy. The indictment of the policemen grew out of the investigation last fall of the "million dollar burglar trust." Capt. Storen and the two detectives were suspended. The "burglar trust" was alleged to have been headed by Isadore Wexler and Nathan Steinberg.

Attaches of the state's attorney's office deny a "frameup."

POSTER TRUST'S MONEY STIFLED RIVALS, HE SAYS

**Former Secretary of Combine
Tells How Independents
Were Eliminated.**

Testimony tending to show that the Associated Bill Posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada, the billboard trust, spent large sums of money in its attempt to stifle the competition of "independents" was presented yesterday in the trial before Judge Landis of the government's anti-trust suit against the alleged combine.

Charles Bernard, former secretary of the association, testified for the government. He occupied the witness stand throughout the day's hearing. In at least two instances, he said, the association paid \$10,000 to get rid of a competitor. Under the direct examination of District Attorney Charles F. Cline and Morgan L. Davies, his assistant, Bernard related chronologically the various steps taken by the officials of the association to gain control of the billboard business of the country.

Trust Formed in 1901.
From 1901, when the alleged trust was formed, he said, the billboards in the big cities of the country and in the small towns adjacent to the larger cities fell into the hands of fewer and fewer men.

A mass of correspondence between the billboard officials and their members and agents was presented by the government and identified by the witness. The letters indicated that Barney Link of New York, former president of the association, was the moving spirit in the effort to gain complete domination of the business. The government brought out testimony tending to show that Mr. Link was the "controlling genius" in New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Chicago, and other large cities and in the towns contiguous to these cities.

One Man Control.
Mr. Bernard testified the constitution and by laws of the association provided that each town in which a member posting service is located is entitled to a vote at the annual convention. If one man controls the posting service in 150 towns, he explained, he has 150 votes at the annual meeting.

A letter written by Link to Secretary Bernard was presented by the government. It read in part: "Philadelphia is signed, sealed, and delivered; that's another one disposed of."

Attorneys for the defense tried to explain the meaning of the statement, but Judge Landis waved them aside. "That hardly requires an explanation," said he.

Thwart Henry Ford.
Another letter showed that the members of the association had thwarted the efforts of Henry Ford of Detroit to find good advertising locations at the lowest rates. When it was learned he was in the market for advertising space a member in Detroit notified the officials of the association and warning letters were sent out to Buffalo and other cities to be on the lookout for Ford.

MARRY OLD 'UN; ESCAPE DIVORCE

**Statistics Show the Aged
Husband's Darling Sel-
dom in Legal Trouble.**

SLAM MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Matrimonial bliss with an aged spouse has an extra advantage nowadays. In addition to being an old man's darling, a young woman escapes becoming a divorcee.

After a careful search among divorce records and a conscientious visiting at the Court of Domestic Relations, Mrs. Leona Z. Meder, who until yesterday was commissioner of public welfare, could find but one man of 60 who had deserted his wife.

There is safeguard in youthful marriages—from the marriage mills also. In surveying the records of 100 couples it was found that but 25 per cent of the couples who marry between 20 and 25 seek separations. The greatest divorcing ages are between 25 and 30 years.

Fathers-in-law are much more harmless than mothers-in-law, too. But the greatest cause for divorce is immorality, according to the report. The second is immorality. Incompatibility of temper follows third. Gambling, dishonesty, and the morphine habit are serious reasons for separation.

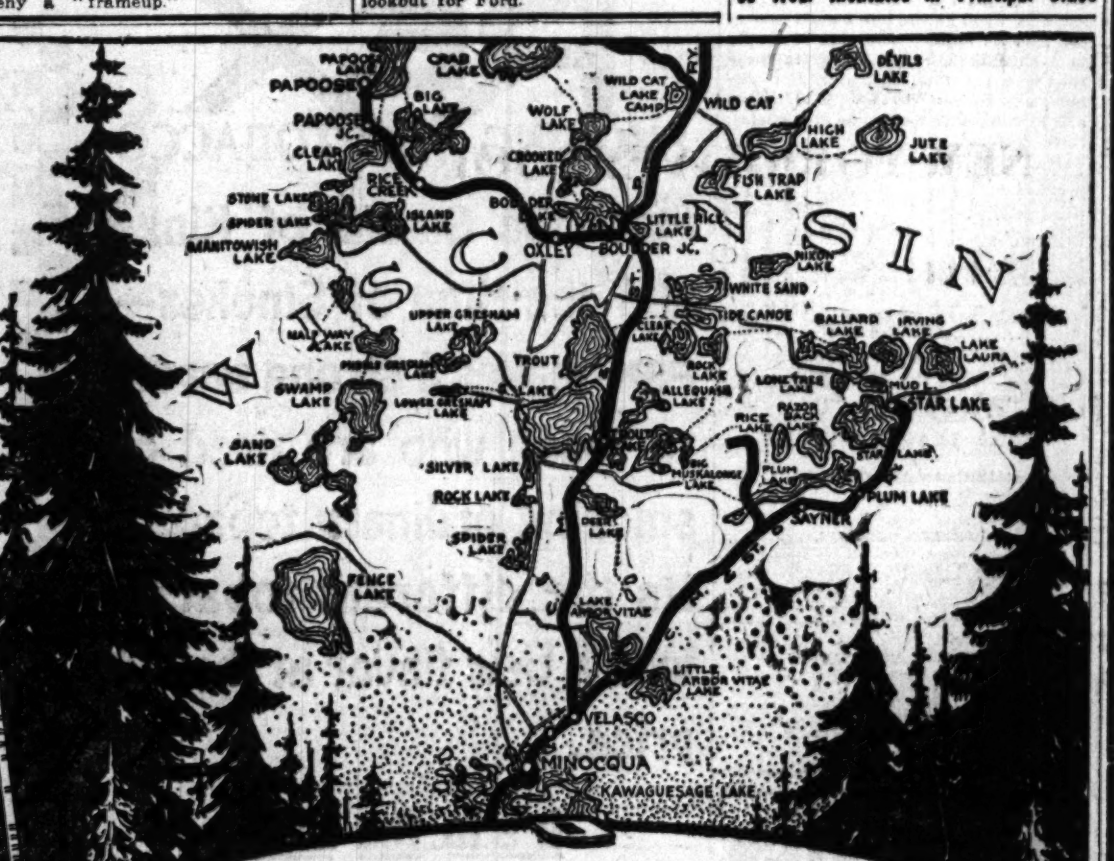
The one man who was divorced at 60 had married an American wife, said Mrs. Meder. He could not speak English well and his wife was too up to date for him or he would have kept away from the divorce mills.

"Children are the binding links next to age. The more children the merrier, and the safer the marriage tie."



BIG BUSINESS BARS BOOZE

FROM THE PRESIDENT down to the humblest employee, the poison of alcohol decreases and finally destroys efficiency. The Neal Three-Day Treatment taken at home in moderate cases or in any case at the Neal Institute, No. 811-T East 49th Street, Chicago (Oakland 439), or at Springfield, Ill., restores 100 per cent efficiency. 60 Neal Institutes in Principal Cities.



Fishermen Get Ready!

Special Train Over Decoration Day to the Great North Country

Gives you three days' recreation (May 29, 30, 31) in one of the finest fishing and outing regions in America. Hundreds of lakes teeming with game fish—all readily accessible—good hotel accommodations.

Special train will leave Chicago at 6:10 p. m., Friday, May 28, arriving in the North Country early Saturday morning. Returning Monday night, special will leave Papoose 7:30 p. m., Boulder 6:10 p. m., Star Lake 6:30 p. m., Minocqua 7:40 p. m., arriving Chicago 8:30 a. m., Tuesday, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Sleeping Car and Dining Car Service

Send or call for map of the North Country. Tickets and sleeping car reservations at 52 W. Adams Street, Marquette Bldg. (Tel. Harcourt 6152, Automatic 686-326) and Union Passenger Station.

Geo. B. Haynes, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO

"CUSTOM MAKES THE LAW"

Letter No. 1

Since the World Was Young

FROM every authentic source in the history of the world the distinct proofs show that men, women, and nations have always utilized the idea of gifts, tokens and premiums in some form for the purpose of gaining favorable attention. So simple a thing as your promise to your child of a doll or a baseball bat is a premium on good behavior.

Custom Is the Crystallized Expression of a Nation's Desire

In China the profit sharing and premium stamp idea is highly developed; in Japan the idea is developed along the prevalent American lines. In Europe and Great Britain the idea of profit sharing is intensely developed along co-operative store and profit sharing lines. In America the development is nation wide and has won the daily appreciation of more than ten million people who save these tokens of thrift.

Historic precedent shows that the aboriginal American Indian gave tokens of friendship and amnesty and epitomized good will by offering the pipe of peace. In the South the lagnappe is a method of giving premiums. The baker's dozen is another instance, the good measure in weight and in count are other instances of premium giving. In Africa the Arabs have a custom of extending friendship and good will by the eating of bread and salt as a token of esteem and a desire to be on friendly trade relationship. So the custom of nations goes around the globe, each one having some particular form of showing good will and giving full measure.

The laying of a cornerstone is a custom of great antiquity which is followed for the purpose, originally Pagan, of getting the good will of spirits so that the building will have a fortunate career. This is again shown in the christening of ships.

Trade treaties between nations are a form of premium for favorable commercial relations. The "Preferred Nations Clause" in tariffs is another example of offering a premium to nations for special trade reasons. The establishment of "open ports" is but another way in which nations take full cognizance of the premium plan. In business it is customary to give discounts and credits based upon a premium plan for large purchases, cash purchases, or for taking certain classes of merchandise. Commerce also sanctions the "P M" idea of giving the salesman a special commission for disposing of slow moving or unseasonable goods. The manufacturer has incorporated the same idea in his factory where he has provided for the comfort and the convenience of his employees, which is aptly described by a famous political economist as "an important innovation in the premium system."

Inalienable Right of the People to Follow Customs Which Satisfy Their Innocent Desires

Fundamentally the basis in all of this is the right of the people to follow customs which satisfy their innocent desires. In this country millions of men, women, and children are daily collectors of trading stamps and coupons, as these represent methods for their acquiring desirable gifts through their thrift and persistence.

Opposition to the universally adopted policy of profit sharing is based on fallacy or fear. The economic purposes served by the cash trading which is necessary to acquire stamps are of great benefit to everybody in trade. It means special distribution of merchandise and puts a proper premium on thrift. No logical and commercially sound arguments or facts can controvert the right of the people to earn a share of the profits on their purchases.

THE SPERRY & HUTCHINSON COMPANY
THE HAMILTON CORPORATION
2 W. 45th Street, New York City
GEORGE W. CALDWELL, President

IF THE PEOPLE ARE DEPRIVED OF PROFIT SHARING STAMPS AND COUPONS WHAT WILL TAKE THEIR PLACE?

DEATH NOTICES

[illegible][illegible]

mary J. Ship, May 18, age 77 years at
ntha, beloved wife of Henry P. Ship
r of Mrs. C. D. Chariton of Pittsburg
and Harry K. Ship. Funeral from
3615 W. 22d-st., Thursday, May 2
m.; thence by auto to Mount Auburn

the auspices of Hamilton Park Cha-

CEREMONIES.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 8 P. M.—
Solely 146 LOTS IN CHOICE SECTION
Washington Cemetery; 8 large and 4 small
lots on each; sell group or separately; \$100
per lot; cash sale; call 9-7000.

GET blanks free at your theater and see programs below if you wish to take part in The Tribune's Movie Contest — **THREE FREE TRIPS** to California on the Sellig Movie Flyer.

WEST SIDE

GOLD
1 WEST 12TH STREET
LAST TIMES TODAY
1:30 TO 11:00 P. M.
Direct from the Studebaker.
DANIEL FROEMAN Presents
The
Internal City

By HALL CAINE.

Pauline Frederick
AND CAST OF 10,000.
World's Greatest Photo Spectacle.

RAWFORD
Rawford Ave., near Madison St.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
STARTING AT 1:30 P. M.
Direct from the Ziegfeld
Hazel Dawn
-IN-

NIOBE"

HAMLIN
6 to 3836 West Madison Street
-TONTONT-
CLEO MADISON in

THE DANCER" THREE PARTS
HARRY MYERS in "BABY"

Two Parts.
THE NEW "EXPLOITS OF
ELAINÉ" No. 1
Start Run FATHÉ WEEKLY.
"Run a Class by Itself"

MISCELLANEOUS

SCHAEFER'S
THEATERS

W. MADISON
and LOOMIS

Three-Part Vitaphone Broadway

Star Feature
G.I. Who Might Have Been
Victim of Gas, Shells and Other

AR ☆ MILWAUKEE & EVERGREEN
RAY-Gold's Great 8-part feature
THE SPOILERS
Starring WILLIAM FARNUM and
KATHLYN WILLIAMS

CRYSTAL NORTH AVE. & WASHINGTON
Y-THEDA RABA in Alexander
Dumas' 5-Part Feature Story.

de Clemenceau Case
NO CHILDREN ADMITTED.

AZA NORTH AVENUE AND SEDGWICK

TODAY—SONG CONTEST
A SISTER'S BURDEN

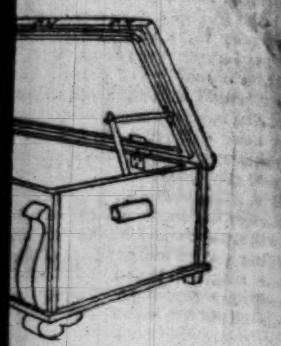
Two-Part Drama
the Vanderbilt Cup Races.

YSTONE Sheridan Rd.
and "L" Sta.

Y-TOM MOORE AND MARGUERITE
THE COURTIER IN

THE BLACK RING

Rael Kalman Drama, also 6 other
ones. Seven [7] Rael Programs Daily



Chests, \$8.50

has "something to know this special sale is the dustproof picture above.

ound the outside, which, y over the sides.

quality red cedar in cabi- length is 40 inches, the es high. Each chest is rimmed with bands of r nails.

indeed, at \$8.50.

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are carefully finished in the dainty shades.

4% More

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The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915.

* * * 17

CHAOS RULES ALL MEXICO; FAMINE NEAR

Aliens Hated Despite Fact They Only Can Bring Prosperity.

LAW UNJUST TO THEM

Readers of "The Tribune" may remember an interesting series of articles written by a well informed American woman in Vera Cruz, and published in this paper a year ago. The same writer has sent in the subjoined correspondence telling of the present status of affairs in the unhappy republic.

(BY ANONYMA.)

VERA CRUZ, May 10.—There is to live a Mexico nowadays to appreciate conditions. Our special correspondents come and take a peek into the different countries, speak with some enthusiastic Carrancistas, Villistas, and Zapatistas; talk with some American capitalists who want compensation for personal reasons, and go and look report on conditions.

The conditions at present can only be comprehended by people long resident in Mexico, who love the country, but are not a part of it. And they are more apt to be misled by the Carrancistas, who are not so much interested in the country as they are in the money. A most notable phase at present is the terrible anti-foreigner sentiment which is sweeping by the hour. Out with the foreigners; Mexico for the Mexicans, is the slogan.

As for how about Mr. Venustiano Carranza's family so peacefully established in San Antonio, Tex., along with his mother's family? How about Europe and Gen. Diaz, Limantour, etc., floating about perfectly at home? How about Blauvelt, Felix Diaz—men too used to stay in Mexico?

Can't Work Own Properties. Suppose all foreigners are forced to leave Mexico because their patriots object to having us? Maybe when that time comes foreign countries will send Messrs. Carranza, Villistas, and Zapatistas to their homes in Mexico. Suppose all foreign properties are abandoned and turned over to Mexicans? They can't do that; they never have been able to, and what good will all the silver and gold do to her people if they cannot use it with foreign nations?

The Mexicans want the foreigners to leave them alone. It would be a good plan; but Mexico would have no war—or any other trouble. There are no American soldiers in Mexico or factories of any kind. Not a hairpin is made in Mexico, not a glove, not a pin. The most useful articles are sent in from foreign countries.

Not long ago in one of the Constitution papers an article was published denouncing the foreign diplomats. Among other things the article spoke of "their filthy gloves handed, their riding over the streets in their elegant automobiles, using our beautiful lacquer, their luxurious carpets." Not a one of the articles mentioned is made in Mexico. The asphalt is American.

Denounced Even by Priests. Suppose if we are all asked to leave Mexico, we may take our products with us and have behind purely Mexican goods. Suppose all the foreign goods, such as cars, etc., are foreign properties. Mexico has many wealthy citizens who could easily have owned such things themselves, but who lack the initiative to do so.

When Gen. Obregon entered Mexico City last time he attempted to make the people pay him half a million pesos. He refused to do so and was arrested. When the Carrancistas left Mexico City the Carrancista priests were forced to march in the vanguard from Mexico to Puebla. Through the efforts of the United States government the priests were sent to Vera Cruz and later released. This was a mistake. It should be, but there were no other alternatives. But upon their release they continued an article in the government newspaper protesting against the anti-foreigner sentiment of the Carrancistas and against the aid of the American government.

Amateur Showmen Have Their Troubles.



LEFT TO RIGHT, BABBIT JOHNSON, WM. THAYER, J.B. WIRT, HARLAN GREENFIELD, LLOYD BENNING, H.G. OAKLEY, HARRY DEAN, LELAND HEDGES, LOREN JENKS, JOHN MEWEY

holding of land by foreigners. The day this decree was published in Vera Cruz, a San Antonio paper published an account of Mrs. Jesus Carranza, widow of the first chief's brother, protesting her husband's will, which involved among other things \$50,000 (American money) worth of real estate in Bixar county, Tex. One of the laws in the same decree mentions Mexico's neighbors as "barbarians," and Mr. Carranza, first chief of the land, willingly signs and has published these decrees. Small wonder that the sentiment is growing among the common people.

Whatever Mr. Carranza may say to American friends, consuls, envoys, etc., fades into nothing when compared with his public acts.

Cheer Anti-American Films. Not long ago a film was shown in Vera Cruz of all the revolution from Diaz's time to the "Triumphal entry of Mr. Carranza into Vera Cruz." The American invasion was given and a picture of Sacrifices Island, about two miles from Vera Cruz, was shown as the place where 800 American soldiers were burned last April. Popular report has it that these men were killed in the occupation while the nineteen who really were killed and sent home for burial were officers. These people cannot conceive of any nation's giving decent burial to its victims.

In a box near the curtain sat three women and two men, obviously Carrancista military people. Their remarks were enlightening as to the sentiment of the lower classes in the audience as Vera Cruz had been killed in the occupation while the nineteen who really were killed and sent home for burial were officers. These people cannot conceive of any nation's giving decent burial to its victims.

All Factions Oppose Alien. Mr. Carranza's party is strongly against everything foreign except our climate and our products. Mr. Villis has been guilty of hard utterances from time to time, and Mexico City at present under Zapatista rule is hostile to foreigners. The Zapatistas themselves are terribly against the Standards.

In a letter written shortly before the occupation of Vera Cruz one of the Carrancista chiefs refers to Woodrow Wilson as the "Democrat of the age," much to the surprise of an intelligent Mexican who received the letter. He remarked on the surprising amount of information showing their ignorance of the Carrancista rule is hostile to foreigners. The Zapatistas themselves are terribly against the Standards.

Country Near a Famine. One serious condition of present Mexican affairs is the food question. Right now the little towns have something to eat; not much, but there is still enough in the large cities food costs four and five times what it formerly did, but there is still enough to eat. In two months everything will give out and then there will be a terrible time. The hungry ones will stop at nothing.

A month ago much grain was being shipped out of Mexico by the government train in Vera Cruz. Gen. Carrido Aguilar, present governor of the state of Vera Cruz, has since the month of December constantly exported cattle in large quantities to Texas, while every War line steamer carries beans, rice, coffee, etc. This is a crime perpetrated against the Mexican people, for starvation is imminent throughout the country. The usually overladen south is producing nothing and has no prospects for anything in the near future, while the whole north, especially its rich districts, is in a state of unexampled desolation.

It is in San Everywhere. The mischief is bad all over the country. The needless destruction. The hacendados lie in heaps of ruins, the mines are abandoned, the factories are closed; the trains are not running, fuel is scarce, and foreign exchange more unfavorable to Mexico every day. Even Mexico City

REPORT RIDDLES ARGUMENTS OF PROBATION FOES

John W. Houston Shows System Highly Successful in Adult Cases.

POLICE VIEW HELD ERROR.

Adult Probation Officer John W. Houston yesterday made public a report which is expected to throw confusion into the ranks of those who oppose probation for men and women convicted of serious offenses. A six month's record shows that probation has been more successful in cases of robbery, assault, and burglary than in offenses of lighter nature.

During "crime waves" of the last year the "old reliable" argument of the police has been that judges placed thugs and gunmen on probation, rather than send them to the penitentiary, thus allowing them to go out and commit new crimes. Mr. Houston's report declares that this argument no longer holds good. It is the first probation report of its kind made anywhere in the United States, according to Mr. Houston.

Analysis Judges' Decisions. Another feature of the report is an analysis of the probation cases of each judge, thus giving an indication of the ability of the various judges to size up human nature in admitting defendants to probation. The report in part follows:

"It has been generally considered that robbery and burglary were the worst cases, and some claim that they should never be put on probation. As a matter of fact, in Criminal court there were forty-three cases admitted to probation for burglary. Of these twenty-six show great improvement, nine have not committed any other offense, but in our judgment had not improved much, four are in the penitentiary or Pontiac, three are in the house of correction, and one is dead. This is a far better showing than we can claim either the Morris court or in domestic cases.

"In robbery cases the record shows that six were admitted to probation, five of which were discharged as improved and one only as unimproved.

"In larceny cases the records show 110 were admitted to probation, of which only three are in the penitentiary or Pontiac, and one in the house of correction. Thirty-two, however, were discharged as unimproved.

Record in Municipal Court. "With reference to the Municipal court cases it is shown that the most difficult cases to handle are those admitted to probation for soliciting, contributing to delinquency, and abandonment.

"The proportion of improved in those admitted to probation for soliciting is about 45 per cent, and unimproved about 55 per cent, with only three in the house of correction. Contributing to delinquency shows a large number in the house of correction, about 30 per cent of the total number discharged. Abandonment cases are nearly as bad.

Figures on Criminal Court. The record of cases discharged as improved or unimproved in the Criminal court follows:

Category	Im. Unim. Fes. Conv. Total			
Larceny	10	10	10	30
Disorderly conduct	10	10	10	30
Disorderly house	10	10	10	30
Disorderly person	10	10	10	30
Disorderly woman	10	10	10	30
Disorderly child	10	10	10	30
Disorderly animal	10	10	10	30
Disorderly object	10	10	10	30
Disorderly place	10	10	10	30
Disorderly person	10	10	10	30
Disorderly woman	10	10	10	30
Disorderly child	10	10	10	30
Disorderly animal	10	10	10	30
Disorderly object	10	10	10	30
Disorderly place	10	10	10	30

Following is the record for the cases in Municipal court in which probation is said to be a failure in part:

Category	Im. Unim. Fes. Conv. Total			
Contributing to delinquency	10	10	10	30
Soliciting	10	10	10	30
Disorderly house	10	10	10	30
Disorderly person	10	10	10	30
Disorderly woman	10	10	10	30
Disorderly child	10	10	10	30
Disorderly animal	10	10	10	30
Disorderly object	10	10	10	30
Disorderly place	10	10	10	30

Mr. Houston advocates passage of the probation bill before the legislature, which will allow the payment of a fine in installments, lengthen the time of probation, and give power to compel reparation as well as restitution. It is expected that the legislature will act on the measure this week.

PAJAMAS WOMAN SAW: HIS DUCK TROUSERS, HE SAYS. Howard Bradley Denies Charge He Was Lightly Clad in Miss Valentine Folske's Apartments.

Namias caught up yesterday with 20 Year old Howard Bradley and Miss Valentine Folske, for whom Mrs. Bradley charges her husband deserted her four years ago in Tennessee. The couple had been arrested after four years' hiding by Mrs. Bradley which ended in an apartment house, 2132 Lincoln parkway.

All were in Domestic Relations court last night. Mrs. Folske testified she rented the apartment to Miss Folske, who was introduced by Bradley as his wife, and that she had seen Bradley in the young woman's room in pajamas.

Bradley denied that Mrs. Folske had ever seen him in pajamas.

"She was mistaken," he said. "The Sunday morning she refers to I was dressed in white duck trousers. Miss Folske is an old friend and I frequently talk to her while she did her domestic work."

Sacrifices Blood to Save a Woman



GIVES OF BLOOD TO SAVE WOMAN

Arthur Pascolini Makes Sacrifice for Mrs. J. Q. Williams, a Stranger.

The life stream of a courageous young man yesterday was transfused by surgery to the veins of a failing woman suffering from pernicious anemia to a degree which it is believed will save her life.

The operation was performed at Angueta hospital. Mrs. J. Q. Williams was the sufferer who profited by the rare offering. Arthur Pascolini gave it. Dr. A. J. Ochsner and Nelson M. Percy performed the delicate operation of transfusion.

For three weeks strangers had offered a pint of their life blood for Mrs. Williams' starved veins. They telegraphed and telephoned. Sometimes their offers were accompanied with flowers.

Many Offer Their Strength. Among them were young girls and mothers with babies in arms; boys dressed with medals for their strength, and cripples bowed with weakness. They all came with offers to sacrifice a degree of their strength in order that Mrs. Williams might live.

For six years Mrs. Williams suffered from pernicious anemia. Her arms grew thin and wasted, and her spine was curved. For seven months she had not walked.

Dr. Ochsner chose young Pascolini of 1029 Wilson avenue, whose grocery is close to Mrs. Williams' home at 4919 Kenmore avenue, and Sam Howard of the same address as Mrs. Williams, for the sacrifice. Tests showed that the couple's blood was the best of the sufferer and Pascolini was "friendly."

Galleries Are Filled. With the galleries filled with interest and Dr. Ochsner and Dr. Percy performed the operation. With their eyes blindfolded and their faces wrapped in gauze, each patient lay on an operating table with arms extended to one another.

After local anesthetic was applied to the arm of the youth, Dr. Ochsner lifted a vein from Pascolini's arm with a pair of pliers, clipped it, and let the vital fluid pour into a glass tube. The vein was then poured into the vein of the woman, opened to receive it. In seven minutes the operation was over. Dr. Ochsner expects his patient to be up today. On next Tuesday the operation will be repeated. At that time Sam Howard will make the offering.

Pascolini Tells Story. Pascolini told how he happened to make the sacrifice.

"I heard of the woman who couldn't walk," he said. "I thought what a pity it was."

"So when Mrs. C. E. Godfrey came to buy groceries and told me she was trying to get help for a woman who was dying I was interested. Mrs. Godfrey was trying to find a willing person and talked of it so much I decided I would give something from my own veins."

A youth of 17 was his generous offer. When he went to make his generous offer, the doctors were given to him for his strength, he said.

A woman with a baby in her arms said that she was willing to make the offer. A young German was quite indignant when told that there was no intention of buying blood.

"I do not sell my blood to any one," he said. "I give my strength free."

J. Q. Williams, the husband of the woman for whom so many strangers were willing to make a sacrifice, collapsed after his wife's operation. For years he has nursed his wife, carried her meals, and turned her in bed, and attended to her every want, while he was earning the living as an advertising representative.

CORONER HOLDS PETHRICK AFTER NEW CONFESSION

Grocer's Clerk Breaks Down at Inquest When Sister Shows Kindness.

HE RE-ENACTS HIS CRIME.

Russell Pethrick, confessed slayer of Mrs. Ella Coppernith and her infant son, John L. Jr., was formally bound over to the grand jury at the coroner's inquest yesterday.

Today he will be photographed and measured at the identification bureau, then committed to the county jail to await trial on the charge of murder. It is likely, his attorney, Francis J. Callahan, intimated, that the defense will be insanity.

That the boy is subnormal is admitted by Police Capt. James Madden and practically every other authority who came in contact with him. What vestige of doubt remained was dispelled yesterday when the boy reenacted the double killing and then made an independent confession to Coroner Peter M. Hoffman that differed in no essential details from admissions he made to the police. Through it all he showed not the slightest sign of emotion.

Breaks Down at Kindness. He exhibited the first sign of normality at the sight of his sister, Mrs. Donald McCrean, during the inquest. Two hours counting down his cheeks as he saw her enter the room and approach the witness stand. When she laid her hand on his lap he collapsed, and when she arose and pressed his head against her breast he fainted. But this emotion, the police believe, was because of the disgrace he has brought upon his loved one rather than regret over his atrocious crime.

Pethrick was perfectly willing to take the witness stand and repeat the story of the murder, but Attorney Callahan would not permit it. The lawyer, in an apparent effort to ease things up a bit, placed the sister upon the stand. She told of an injury the defendant suffered in early boyhood, and of several operations for mastitis. He was an interested listener to all these kind words, but seemed indifferent when witnesses were testifying against him.

No Display Against Prisoner. The courtroom was crowded with both sexes. Women grieved their teeth as Deputy Coroner Gillespie read the harrowing details of the crime as confessed to Coroner Hoffman, but there was no display of feeling whatever toward the accused.

John L. Coppernith, the distracted husband and father, and Detective Sgt. James F. Carlin, married to a sister of the slain woman, scarcely needed the prisoner. Coppernith's hands were the mer and butcher knives for identification while within reaching distance of Pethrick. Mrs. John Adamson, sister of the slain woman, who discovered the bodies, avowed when she attempted to describe the scene.

Interest centered in the new confession. Coroner Hoffman introduced it by saying he acted independently of the police and a charge that the police obtained their under dress. Practically the only new feature was that Pethrick added that Mrs. Coppernith had knocked off his glasses.

The new confession showed that Pethrick toyed with the body of Mrs. Coppernith until he felt it was time to return to the store. He then discovered the bodies, avowed when she attempted to describe the scene.

No Signs of Fight, Says Officer. Coroner Hoffman put a dent in Pethrick's story about being attacked by Mrs. Coppernith by having Lieut. McCrean take the witness stand. He testified that Pethrick bore no evidence of a scuffle when questioned immediately after the crime was discovered.

"Russell will not be 21 years old until Aug. 1," testified his sister. "He never had any bad habits or associates, but never seemed able to protect himself among the bigger boys and always chose younger companions. When he was 9 or 10 years old he was struck over the head with a baseball bat, and since then he has had several operations for mastitis, and we had to look after him like a baby. He never had a sweetheart and never cared for the society of women."

Sister Favorably to Him. "Could he differentiate between right and wrong?" asked Assistant State Attorney James C. O'Brien.

"I don't believe he could," she replied.

"Did he have the average degree of mentality?" asked Coroner Hoffman.

"No."

But O'Brien got an affirmative answer to the same question from John E. McCrean, the grocer who employed Pethrick. McCrean had finished as a witness before Mrs. McCrean entered the court room.

Know Right from Wrong. Mr. McCrean testified that Pethrick could distinguish between right and wrong, that in some branches of his work he showed more efficiency than other boys employed at the store. McCrean said he had known Pethrick for three years and had had him in his employ for the last six months. He said Pethrick was a faithful worker and honest to a degree, and that he believed the police were making a big mistake until the officers recovered the bodies from the catch basin in the cellar just where Pethrick said he had tossed them.

Pethrick told the police last night in the Englewood station that the day after the double murder he said he sent word to his mother, Mrs. Coppernith, and while making the delivery he said he sent word to her expressing his sympathy over her loss. When asked why he did this he said it was to throw off suspicion.

HIGHER RATE ON BUSINESS PAPER

Minimum Advanced from 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 Per Ct.; Country Demand Restricted.

BORROWERS REST EASY

According to one of the commercial paper houses the market during the last ten days has shown a slighter upward tendency. From a minimum of 3 1/4 the rate has advanced to a 3 1/2 per cent.

The country bank demand is reported to be more restricted than at the larger centers, especially New York. The banks there continue to buy freely.

It does not appear that the makers of paper are giving any particular heed to the situation. They are not anticipating an advance in rates sufficient to warrant them in taking advantage of the current market to provide for future needs. Both banks and borrowers are controlled by the sentiment that money is easy and that no closeness need be feared.

May Drop "M. O. F." Plan. It was announced in New York that George J. Gould has not signed his intention of depositing his \$50,000,000 bonds of the Missouri Pacific with the United Trust company for an extension of one year in accordance with the contemplated plan.

Unless Mr. Gould does make such deposit it is assumed the present plans of the management will be dropped.

General Electric Orders. The General Electric company is taking orders at the rate of about \$80,000,000 a year although it is not accepting war orders. It is, however, receiving a considerable amount of business incidental to orders which have been taken by other companies for European account.

Sandwich Manufacturing Co. The balance sheet of the Sandwich Manufacturing company, an agricultural concern, at Sandwich, Ill., for the year ended April 1, 1915, has been issued. While comparison cannot be made with the previous year, the position of the company is indicated in a general way by the fact that against quick assets of \$1,678,552 there are current liabilities of \$728,823. The excess of quick assets is \$949,729. The sales for the year ended March 31, were \$1,046,575. The balance sheet follows:

BALANCE SHEET—ASSETS.	
Plant and additions for year.....	\$20,948
Finished product, branch houses and	
Sundries.....	287,700
At factory, including inventory.....	449,220
Merchandise.....	32,381
Receivables (net).....	146,590
Accounts receivable (net).....	135,435
Cash.....	25,381
Real estate.....	4,485
Total.....	\$1,678,552
LIABILITIES.	
Bills payable.....	\$28,474
Accounts payable.....	35,381
Liens in suspense.....	418
Capital stock.....	200,000
Interest for dividend.....	10,000
Surplus.....	507,561
Total.....	\$1,678,552

The company pays 6 per cent on its capital stock.

Electric Sign Business Poor.

Gross income of the Federal Sign System (electric) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, was \$1,800,150, a decrease of \$119,310, as compared with the previous year. Net earnings were \$307,000, being equal to 3.1 per cent on the preferred stock. A balance of \$122,000 was carried over from the previous year, as compared with a balance of \$31,722 last year. The comparisons of the results of the last two years follow:

	1914.	1915.
Gross income.....	\$1,919,460	\$1,800,150
Expenses.....	1,702,114	1,515,438
Net income.....	\$217,346	\$284,712
Dividends.....	106,988	141,009
Balance.....	\$110,358	\$143,703
Previous surplus.....	21,778	180,164
Surplus.....	\$132,136	\$323,867

The balance sheet as of March 31, 1915, is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Property, etc.....	\$4,629,064
Investments.....	128,159
Accounts receivable.....	100,800
Accounts payable.....	288,242
Inventory.....	605,844
Deferred charges.....	318,442
Total.....	\$5,462,519
LIABILITIES.	
Preferred stock outstanding.....	\$2,061,800
Common stock outstanding.....	1,100,000
Accounts payable.....	229,002
Notes payable.....	200,000
Interest payable.....	100,000
Reserves.....	261,788
Surplus.....	215,940
Total.....	\$5,462,519

In explaining the passing of the dividend to preferred stockholders, Samuel Insull, chairman of the board of directors, said:

"The enforced economies practiced by many electric lighting companies, due largely to the lack of new capital, have caused a falling off of approximately 40 per cent in the sale of electric signs."

The South Penn Oil company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 24.

The Merchants Lintec company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record June 5.

The National Transit company declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 28. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago.

Money rates were steady in Chicago at 4 1/4 per cent on commercial paper, 5 1/4 per cent on commercial paper, and 4 1/4 per cent on commercial paper. New York exchange sold at 100 and 100 premium. Chicago bank clearings were \$38,541,630.

Financial News Notes. George C. Taylor, president of the American Express company, announced the extension of the company's activities to Russia by the appointment of Edward F. Wals as commercial agent at Petrograd.

Stockholders of the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical company have received a notice stating that the dissolution of the company is completed. The property and business have been sold for \$3,750,000, and the final dividend of \$30.00 a share is now payable to stockholders upon surrender of certificates.

BAROMETER OF THE MARKET.

Average of Closing Prices of Twenty Leading New York Stocks.

	Monday, May 18.	Tuesday, May 19.
High.	101.75	101.75
Low.	101.75	101.75
Year ago, day of week.....	101.75	101.75
Recent course.....	101.75	101.75
High point, Oct. 3, 1914.....	101.75	101.75
Low point, Oct. 3, 1914.....	101.75	101.75
High point, Oct. 3, 1914.....	101.75	101.75
Low point, Oct. 3, 1914.....	101.75	101.75

The twenty stocks are: Amalgamated Copper, American Car and Foundry, American Telephone and Telegraph, American Woolen, Bethlehem Steel, Calumet and Hecla, Consolidated Traction, General Electric, International Harvester, International Paper, Johnson & Johnson, Kellogg, National Biscuit, National Lead, National Live Stock, National Oilseed, National Wire, National Zinc, National Glass, National Paper, National Steel.

U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, D. C., May 18.—(Special.) The following is a statement of the condition of the United States treasury on May 17:

	Income to date last year.....	Income to date this year.....
Income to date last year.....	\$884,147,125	\$884,147,125
Income to date this year.....	\$884,147,125	\$884,147,125
Income to date last year.....	\$884,147,125	\$884,147,125
Income to date this year.....	\$884,147,125	\$884,147,125

Decrease..... \$40,871,788

Outgo to date last year..... \$1,171,788,848

Outgo to date this year..... \$1,171,788,848

Decrease..... \$40,871,788

Chicago Securities. Prices were somewhat irregular but generally steady on the local exchange and the market closed in good tone with little doing. Swift & Co. Chicago Pneumatic Tool was up 1/4 at 3 3/4. Union Carbide was dull and steady.

In the bond department there were a few sales of Armour & Co. 4 1/2s and U. S. 4s.

SALES ON THE EXCHANGE.

Sales and the range of prices on the Chicago stock exchange were:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	May 17.
Am. Car. & Fd.....	2,141	25	25	25
Am. Tel. & Tel.....	2,141	25	25	25
Am. Woolen.....	2,141	25	25	25
Calumet & Hecla.....	2,141	25	25	25
Consolidated Traction.....	2,141	25	25	25
General Electric.....	2,141	25	25	25
International Harvester.....	2,141	25	25	25
International Paper.....	2,141	25	25	25
Johnson & Johnson.....	2,141	25	25	25
Kellogg.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Biscuit.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Lead.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Live Stock.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Oilseed.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Wire.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Zinc.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Glass.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Paper.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Steel.....	2,141	25	25	25

IN BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., May 18.—(Special.)—Copy of stock sold off fractionally in today's early trading, but resisted pressure throughout the balance of the session and closed with a firm tendency on the light volume of business in six weeks. The zinc features and Agricultural Chemical were the features of strength. Call money ruled at 3 1/2 per cent; time loans, short dates, 3 1/4 per cent; time loans, one year, 3 1/4 per cent.

	Shares.	High.	Low.	May 17.
Am. Car. & Fd.....	2,141	25	25	25
Am. Tel. & Tel.....	2,141	25	25	25
Am. Woolen.....	2,141	25	25	25
Calumet & Hecla.....	2,141	25	25	25
Consolidated Traction.....	2,141	25	25	25
General Electric.....	2,141	25	25	25
International Harvester.....	2,141	25	25	25
International Paper.....	2,141	25	25	25
Johnson & Johnson.....	2,141	25	25	25
Kellogg.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Biscuit.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Lead.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Live Stock.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Oilseed.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Wire.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Zinc.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Glass.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Paper.....	2,141	25	25	25
National Steel.....	2,141	25	25	25

CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES.

(Stocks not traded in yesterday.)

	Bid.	Ask.
Am. Car. & Fd.....	25	25
Am. Tel. & Tel.....	25	25
Am. Woolen.....	25	25
Calumet & Hecla.....	25	25
Consolidated Traction.....	25	25
General Electric.....	25	25
International Harvester.....	25	25
International Paper.....	25	25
Johnson & Johnson.....	25	25
Kellogg.....	25	25
National Biscuit.....	25	25
National Lead.....	25	25
National Live Stock.....	25	25
National Oilseed.....	25	25
National Wire.....	25	25
National Zinc.....	25	25
National Glass.....	25	25
National Paper.....	25	25
National Steel.....	25	25

IN FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, May 18.—Money and discount rates were quiet today. Investment stocks were in demand on the stock exchange, owing to the fact that new issues have been offered for the time being. The London stock market was quiet today. The closing prices of the leading stocks were as follows:

	High.	Low.	May 17.
Am. Car. & Fd.....	25	25	25
Am. Tel. & Tel.....	25	25	25
Am. Woolen.....	25	25	25
Calumet & Hecla.....	25	25	25
Consolidated Traction.....	25	25	25
General Electric.....	25	25	25
International Harvester.....	25	25	25
International Paper.....	25	25	25
Johnson & Johnson.....	25	25	25
Kellogg.....	25	25	25
National Biscuit.....	25	25	25
National Lead.....	25	25	25
National Live Stock.....	25	25	25
National Oilseed.....	25	25	25
National Wire.....	25	25	25
National Zinc.....	25	25	25
National Glass.....	25	25	25
National Paper.....	25	25	25
National Steel.....	25	25	25

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIES.

STANDARD OIL CO., May 18.—The following are the subsidies granted to the Standard Oil company by the government:

	Subsidy.
Am. Car. & Fd.....	\$25,000
Am. Tel. & Tel.....	\$25,000
Am. Woolen.....	\$25,000
Calumet & Hecla.....	\$25,000
Consolidated Traction.....	\$25,000
General Electric.....	\$25,000
International Harvester.....	\$25,000
International Paper.....	\$25,000
Johnson & Johnson.....	\$25,000
Kellogg.....	\$25,000
National Biscuit.....	\$25,000
National Lead.....	\$25,000
National Live Stock.....	\$25,000
National Oilseed.....	\$25,000
National Wire.....	\$25,000
National Zinc.....	\$25,000
National Glass.....	\$25,000
National Paper.....	\$25,000
National Steel.....	\$25,000

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Money and discount rates were quiet today. Investment stocks were in demand on the stock exchange, owing to the fact that new issues have been offered for the time being. The New York stock market was quiet today. The closing prices of the leading stocks were as follows:

	High.	Low.	May 17.
Am. Car. & Fd.....	25	25	25
Am. Tel. & Tel.....	25	25	25
Am. Woolen.....	25	25	25
Calumet & Hecla.....	25	25	25
Consolidated Traction.....	25	25	25
General Electric.....	25	25	25
International Harvester.....	25	25	25
International Paper.....	25	25	25
Johnson & Johnson.....	25	25	25
Kellogg.....	25	25	25
National Biscuit.....	25	25	25
National Lead.....	25	25	25
National Live Stock.....	25	25	25
National Oilseed.....	25	25	25
National Wire.....	25	25	25
National Zinc.....	25	25	25
National Glass.....	25	25	25
National Paper.....	25	25	25
National Steel.....	25	25	25

STAGNANT TRADE IN N.Y. STOCKS

Turnover for Day Smallest of Any Full Session in Over Two Months.

WAR SITUATION CAUSE.

Total sales of stocks, \$10,000,000.

Total sales of bonds (par value), \$1,400,000.

New York, May 18.—Dealings in stock today were the smallest of any full session in over two months, the total turnover being approximately \$10,000,000. Of this amount, almost half the business was transacted in the first hour.

Various reasons and theories were offered in explanation of the stagnant trading, the most plausible one being that speculators as well as investors are awaiting some definite development in the war situation. The market has been thoroughly liquidated.

The most interesting feature of the day's trading was the fact that the most of the early unfavorable crop reports to depress prices, declines averaged 10 points in the leading shares and a little more in the stock of less stability. Thereafter the list fluctuated narrowly, with occasional rallies, but declining again at the close.

Foreign exchange is weak. Foreign exchange reflected the delicate situation of international finance. Italian remittances hanging at recent low quotations and francs going lower than before. Even sterling exchange exhibited unusual weakness, a fact attributed to a point in the leading shares and a little more in the stock of less stability. Thereafter the list fluctuated narrowly, with occasional rallies, but declining again at the close.

Railroad returns irregular. Railroad returns show irregular gains and losses. In not returns, the New Haven system reported an increase of \$1,000,000 for the last quarter.

Bonds moved in sympathy with stocks, speculative issues showing general declines. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

New York Curb Transactions.

	High.	Low.	May 17.
Am. Car. & Fd.....	25	25	25
Am. Tel. & Tel.....	25	25	25
Am. Woolen.....	25	25	25
Calumet & Hecla.....	25	25	25
Consolidated Traction.....	25	25	25
General Electric.....	25	25	25
International Harvester.....	25	25	25
International Paper.....	25	25	25
Johnson & Johnson.....	25	25	25
Kellogg.....	25	25	25
National Biscuit.....	25	25	25
National Lead.....	25	25	25
National Live Stock.....	25	25	25
National Oilseed.....	25	25	25
National Wire.....	25	25	

WHEAT TRADERS
TURN BEARISH

Fear of Unfavorable Political News Main Factor;
Cash Trade Is Slow.

CORN HOLDERS UNLOAD.

Wheat prices were heavy yesterday and there was a general disposition to disregard the crop news owing to the fear of political developments which would possibly be against the price of wheat. Commission houses were free sellers and the local crowd was inclined to sell, although there was a little more caution displayed by the short sellers owing to the several costly experiences they have had recently. Final prices were 2 1/2% lower. Liverpool prices were unchanged to 1/4 up, but the advance in that market did not have much effect on prices here at the start. The weakness became much more pronounced towards the end of the session. From the high point to the low point for the July there was a drop of 3/4c. The cash demand was slow but there were sales yesterday and late the previous day of 90,000 bu. mostly to exporters.

War Developments Bearish.
Reports that Germany would make counter proposals to this country gave cause for some apprehension, and there was much concern by bulls over the possibility that Italy would at last make her entrance into the war. Reports from the Dardanelles also indicated the allies were making progress and it is believed that the war will shortly be opened for the shipment of Russian wheat. With all these influences in favor of sellers on the eve of a tremendous harvest the bearish attitude of many traders is explained.

Last year the country had the export deal practically to itself, fortunately on account of the enormous surplus we had to dispose of. If we have as much wheat as last year the disposal of the surplus will be a much more problematic than it was last year, when the only limit to the buying for eight months was the availability of boats. At the present time there is not much demand for export, but clearances are large on all sales for some time to come.

World's Stocks Decrease.
World's stocks of wheat showed a decrease of 8,831,000 bu. for the week against a decrease of 1,114,000 bu. a year ago. Weather conditions were favorable except for heavy frosts in the northwest. There were rains without much effect on the crop and generally the crop reports were of a sadder kind, the extraordinary claims of damage having been toned down considerably. Receipts were 110 cars, with 101 cars inspected yesterday and primary arrivals were 518,000 bu., against 451,000 bu. a year ago. Second receipts were 215 cars; last year, 222 cars. Winnipeg had a good run, 394 cars, against 344 a year ago. Clearances for the day were 730,000 bu. Minneapolis wheat stocks decreased 280,000 bu. for three days. Foreign crop reports generally were favorable.

Corn Has Sharp Break.
Corn was 1c to 1 1/4% lower for the day. The weakness in wheat was a factor and there was little outside buying support. Official reports as to the season progressed and the clearances of wheat were a factor, as in wheat, and while the country is not producing corn for sale the demand east and for export continues disappointing.

Receipts were 110 cars, with 101 cars inspected yesterday and primary arrivals were 518,000 bu., against 451,000 bu. a year ago. Second receipts were 215 cars; last year, 222 cars. Winnipeg had a good run, 394 cars, against 344 a year ago. Clearances for the day were 730,000 bu. Minneapolis wheat stocks decreased 280,000 bu. for three days. Foreign crop reports generally were favorable.

Ons Weaken Near Close.
There was a fair trade in oats and at the start quite a firm tone was displayed. Later there was realizing by long and commission houses and local selling on the declines in wheat and the close was 1/4% to 1/2% lower. The cash trade was quiet, sales being 100,000 bu. for shipment, with sample prices unchanged to 1/4c.

Receipts were 102 cars; inspected yesterday, 75 cars. Primary arrivals averaged 589,000 bu., or 94,000 bu. less than a year ago. Country reports indicate little stock back and there have been big declines in stocks the last few days.

Egg Products Are Heavy.
Provisions were lower in spite of the support given by the market by reports supposed to be acting for packers. Commission houses were good sellers. Offerings were liberal and prices eased off. Armour, Roberts-Cole, and Schwab, bladed, Friedman was credited with selling large. Hog prices were 6 1/2% to 7% lower and receipts were 20,000, with \$50,000 the estimate for today. Western receipts were 125,000, against 80,000 a year ago.

Hog packing for the week was 40,000 less than a week ago and 3,000 more than the previous year at 42,000. Liverpool prices were 1 1/2% higher for Cumberland sides and 30% for cash. Receipts of products were 10 cars and shipments were heavy at 155 cars.

Bye Market Easier.
Live meat with a fair demand at earlier prices, closing \$1.17 nominal for 2 to 3 to arrive, and new 2 to 3 at \$1.06 for July shipment. Part of a car of 3 to 4 sold at \$1.14. Receipts, 3 cars.

Barley was weak, with sales of 10,000, at \$1.00 and 10,000 at \$0.97 1/2.

Timothy seed was firm at \$0.80 bid and \$0.80 asked for September, and \$0.79 1/2 to \$0.80 for cash. Clover seed was quiet at \$0.90 to \$1.00 for cash.

Duluth flax closed 1 1/2% lower with cash on track and May 11 1/2% at \$1.07 1/2, and September 2 1/2% at \$1.09 1/2. Minneapolis was 1/2% to 1 1/2% to \$1.05 1/2 for cash on track. Receipts, 10 cars. Winnipeg closed 1/4% lower, with May 11 1/2% at \$1.07 1/2, and October 1 1/2% at \$1.03. Receipts, 8 cars.

NEW YORK, May 18.—COPPER—Quiet. Standard, \$15.00; spot, \$15.00; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100.

NEW YORK, May 18.—COPPER—Quiet. Standard, \$15.00; spot, \$15.00; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100.

NEW YORK, May 18.—COPPER—Quiet. Standard, \$15.00; spot, \$15.00; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100.

NEW YORK, May 18.—COPPER—Quiet. Standard, \$15.00; spot, \$15.00; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100.

NEW YORK, May 18.—COPPER—Quiet. Standard, \$15.00; spot, \$15.00; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100; 100 lb. New York metal exchange quoted at 100.

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

WHEAT.

Open.	High.	Low.	May 19.	May 18.
May 19.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 18.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 17.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 16.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 15.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 14.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 13.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 12.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 11.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 10.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 9.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 8.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 7.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 6.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 5.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 4.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 3.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 2.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 1.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30

CORN.

Open.	High.	Low.	May 19.	May 18.
May 19.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 18.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 17.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 16.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 15.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 14.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 13.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 12.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 11.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 10.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 9.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 8.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 7.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 6.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 5.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 4.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 3.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 2.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 1.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30

OATS.

Open.	High.	Low.	May 19.	May 18.
May 19.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 18.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 17.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 16.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 15.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 14.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 13.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 12.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 11.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 10.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 9.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 8.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 7.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 6.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 5.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 4.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 3.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 2.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 1.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30

PORK.

Open.	High.	Low.	May 19.	May 18.
May 19.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 18.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 17.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 16.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 15.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 14.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 13.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 12.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 11.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 10.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 9.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 8.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 7.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 6.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 5.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 4.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 3.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 2.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 1.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30

LARD.

Open.	High.	Low.	May 19.	May 18.
May 19.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 18.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 17.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 16.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 15.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 14.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 13.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 12.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 11.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 10.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 9.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 8.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 7.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 6.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 5.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 4.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 3.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 2.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 1.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30

SHORT RIBS.

Open.	High.	Low.	May 19.	May 18.
May 19.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 18.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 17.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 16.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 15.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 14.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 13.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 12.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 11.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 10.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 9.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 8.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 7.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 6.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 5.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 4.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 3.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 2.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 1.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30

CORN.

Open.	High.	Low.	May 19.	May 18.
May 19.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 18.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 17.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 16.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 15.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 14.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 13.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 12.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 11.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 10.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 9.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 8.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 7.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 6.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 5.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 4.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 3.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 2.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 1.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30

WHEAT.

Open.	High.	Low.	May 19.	May 18.
May 19.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 18.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 17.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 16.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 15.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 14.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 13.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 12.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 11.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 10.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 9.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 8.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 7.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 6.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 5.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 4.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 3.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 2.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30
May 1.	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.30

CORN.

ted Kingdom—Good rains have raised, this is beneficial to crops. The acreage under expectations. France—The crop outlook where planted is very favorable. The yield will be very short, and the yield like Great dissatisfaction is felt with the government's intention to requisition the new. Further foreign buying is necessary if sales of wheat are to be established. It is feared that strict economy will be used in raising present supplies and prospective arrivals to tide over the season. Germany—Reports from Copenhagen state that the outlook for the new crop is very unfavorable, owing to

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[illegible]

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 ref: \$62.50
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 ref: \$65.00
 EV- M.
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 and bed-rm. with marble bathroom
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READY FOR OCCUP.
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